OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,130—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 3 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5231	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5231	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	......	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY, TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrantetti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	30th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 21st March, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,100 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 19th March, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to

A STRANDES,
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24, Meadow St.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,030	D. Magazzini	15th Apr. 1904.
CAPRI	6,030	G. Belsito	17th May, 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Esplanade Road, No. 27.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
$3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Cheese.

GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES

Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.

Entirely under English Management.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

MONGINI BROTHERS

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

DESSERT CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT :—
GREENGAGES,
LARGE PEACHES,
PINE APPLE,
ORANGES,
GREEN LIMES,
GOLD LIMES,
FIGS,
PEARS, Red and White,
TANGERINES, Etc., Etc.
Rs. 1-8 per lb.

MARRONS GLACÉS................Rs. 2 per dozen.

Also in pint and quart tins, in syrup, Rs. 2 and 4 per tin respectively.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RSUTOMJEE & Co.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 24TH AND 25TH MARCH, AT 9-30 P.M.

ZAZA

David Belasco's version of Pierre Berton and Charles Simons Play, in five Acts, from the Garrick Theatre.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF PARIS, AMERICA AND LONDON.

THE MOST TALKED OF PLAY OF THE LONDON SEASON.

Produced under the Sole Direction of

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR.

PROGRAMME.

ernard Dufresne			Mr. Charles Edwardes.
Duc de Bressac			Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.
Cascart	The singing partner of Zaza		Mr. Clarence Linden.
Jacques Rigault	College Chum of Bernard		Mr. Edward Roy.
Bion	Caricaturist		Mr. C. Young.
Mounet Pombes	At one Time the Matinee Idol		Mr. Jack Onslow.
Joly	Stage Manager		Mr. Charles Donovan.
Adolphe	A Waiter		Mr. L Aurante.
Coachman			Mr. C. Laurence.
Alphonse	Stage Carpenter		Mr. J. Johnson.
Rosa Bonne	Zaza's Aunt		Miss Annie Sherar
Madame Dufresne			Miss Caroline Pennie.
Divonne	A House-keeper		Mr. C. Underwood.
Lisette	A Maid		Miss Laurence.
Toto			Miss Baby Lily Schneider.
Florianne	Ex-Favourite	Cafe Concert Girls.	Miss Violet Lansdown.
Alice Morel			Miss Violet Delmaine.
Lolotta	A Dancer		Miss C. Christensen.
Nuriche			Miss Daisy Pennie
Adele			Miss Margaret Cyril.
Juliette			Miss Crosie Rayner.
Flower Girl			Miss C. Ellenberg.
Nathalie	Zaza's Maid		Miss Daisy Fleming.
ZAZA			MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR

Some are reeds, that one time sway to the current and to the wind another.

Act 1.—Behind the Scenes of a Provincial Concert Hall, St. Etienne ... The Meeting.
Act 2.—(Six Months Later) The Little House in the Woods of St. Etienne ... Together.
Act 3.—(The Next Day) At Mme. Dufresnes, Paris ... Face to Face.
Act 4.—(The Morning after) Zaza's Home (same as Act 2) ... A Broken Toy.
Act 5.—(Two Years Later) Exterior of the "Cafe Concert des Ambassadeurs" in the Champs Elysees, Paris ... Love Redeems the World

Scenery by Mr. FURST.

Costumes by Madame GUSTAVE PENIN, Paris.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and MONDAY, the 25th and 28th instant, respectively, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th March, 1904.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS, at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

Open from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M.

On account of Parsee Holiday called JAMSHED NOWROZ, Admission Specially REDUCED to 8 Annas, Childrens 4 Annas.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 30th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th March, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BOMBAY TEA ASSOCIATION, Ld., will be held at Dady Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, (Lord Reay Mill Office), on MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 11-30. A.M., to transact the following business:—

To pass a resolution to dissolve the said Company.

TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS,
Chairman.

Bombay, 19th March, 1904.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March 1904, the undermentioned Debentures were drawn:—

Nos. 63, 94, 103, 198, 148, 210, 289, 333 and 403. The Secretary STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

No. 572. Mrs. Margaret Beatrice D'Souza, widow of the late Assistant Surgeon L. A. D'Souza, and Mr. Beato Fernandez.

and it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st April 1904.

By order,
RAYMOND W. COOPER,
Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trus.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 17th March, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 511 OF 1901.

MOTILAL SHIVLAL of Hyderabad Deccan, carrying on business in Bombay at Kalbadevi Road by means of his Munim under the name and style of Shivlal Motilal ... Plaintiff.

vs.

THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING & MANUFACTURING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company having its Registered Office at Church Gate Street within the Fort, and DAYABHAI TAPIDAS VARAJDAS carrying on business in Bombay under the name of DAYABHAI TAPIDAS VARAJDAS & Co. at Church Gate Street aforesaid within the Fort ... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a WARRANT of SALE of immoveable property dated the 2 th day of February 1904 the Sheriff has been directed to sell all the right, title and interest of the defendant DAYABHAI TAPIDAS in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the house or stable standing thereon situate at Khanderao Wadi in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 4112, 4113 and street Nos. 11 and 10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by a passage, on the West by the property of Mathuradas Bapulal, on the North by a public passage and on the South by a sweeper's gully.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 8th day of April 1904 lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated this 16th day of March 1904.

N. W. KEMP,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

		Rs.	
Crest correctly Engraved	from Rs.	6	0
Crest and Motto	"	8	0
Crest and Monogram	"	10	0
Monograms only	"	5	0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	"	2	8
Address Two Lines, any style	"	4	8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2	0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	3	0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and plate engraved	Rs.	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2	0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 21st March, 1904, the following EXTRA KURLA PASSENGER TRAINS will be DISCONTINUED until further notice.

DOWN TRAIN.		H. M.	UP TRAIN.		H. M.
Vic. Terminus, Bombay	D.	18 20	Kurla	D.	19 40
Kurla	A.	19 2	Vic. Terminus, Bombay	A.	20 20

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 19th March, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1904.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay, OPEN from 8 A. M. to 8-30 P. M.

ADMISSION—One Rupee,
Season Tickets—Three Rupees.

BOMBAY 14TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH MARCH, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 21st March, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16th March, 1904.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902	£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902	£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net) 4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOREMAN SMITH WANTED. Apply RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Byculla.

TONGAS and PHAETONS for WATHAR, PACHGANI, and MAHABLESHWAR. Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office WAI.

SEASON PHOTOGRAPHS—A fine collection of Bombay Season Photographs such as Hunt, Manoeuvres, Coronation Parade, Races, Horse and Dog Show Masonic Ball, &c., are ready for inspection at RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SON'S Art Photographic Salon, Tata Nippon Building. Fort—Lift available.

WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
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PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

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A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0,—1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2—4 gallons Rs. 31-0 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 1,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 1,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:

19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

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HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at [illegible] compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balance, provided a minimum balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, [illegible] July, [illegible].

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£563,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAME MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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SOLE AGENTS.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 6 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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OF POONA AND CARRARA.

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

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No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. at Mody Bunder, in Muccadum Hajee Essa Allarackia's shed, on account of the concerned, ex s.s. Boscombe—36 bags rice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1904.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COW LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1904, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Jewaji Krishna Parulkar, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor Jankibai, widow of Ramchander Jiwanji (since deceased) by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of January, 1903.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the three several messuages and tenements or dwelling-houses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Cow Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in an oart called Bhorebhat and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No 815, 813, and 817, Street Nos. 8, 9, and 10, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 679 and new Survey No. 2731, containing by admeasurement 415 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Narayen Harichandra [illegible], or towards the west by the property of Abaji Dewaji, on or towards the north by the Oart of Bhaidas Sakidas, and on or towards the south partly by Bhorebhat Lane and partly by the properties of Nana Bapuji Dharmaji Babaji [illegible] Waman, partly by a public passage and partly by the properties of Babaji Ramchandar and partly by the property of Krishnabai, widow of Sadanand Laxman[illegible].

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Daphtary and Fereira, attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1904.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, cabinets, dumbwaiter, sideboard wire cots, iron bedstead, electric table fan, 2 new sewing machines on stand.

1 18-kt gold half hunting keyless watch by Beaumont.

1 D B 500 Express rifle by E M Reilly, almost new and in perfect order.

The property of a Gentleman—Consisting of crockery, plated ware, napkins, table cloths, steel trunks, cooking utensils, servants and necessary tents, cartridges, gun implements, camp furniture, cutlery.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.

1 cottage piano by Doerner and Son, in good order.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Marmora—

P. & N. 1/3—9 cases each 12 Fitch and Son's Leopard Head Brand smoked hams.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second hand office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double seated brougham.
1 second hand vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the estate of Esa Hajee Abubakar and Esa Hajee Abubakar and Co., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bank street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst. at 2 p.m., the following fancy goods, suitable for presents, consisting of handsome majolica, flower vases, jardinieres, garden pots, stands, mirror brackets, centre-pieces, terra-cotta figures, etc.

The property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Partners Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing room, office room, and bed room furniture of the latest design, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, standing and floor lamps by Hink's, Persian and Brussels carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, grand father's clock, engravings and etchings, English-made rubber-tyred light Victoria, by Marshall & Co., strong bay Arab horse, set of harness, side saddle, choice garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Dr. CARL BACH proceeded to Europe.

AT 3 P. M.

1 English made light rubber tyred victoria by Marshall and Co.
1 powerful bay Arab horse,
1 set single harness.
The property of another gentleman.—
1 handsome rubber tyred vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 showy grey Arab horse going in harness.
1 set English leather single harness.
1 powerful bay Arab horse going in harness.
1 set single harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PERAL, DIAMOND AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned ornaments belonging to a Parsee gentleman, viz., 1 pair pearl bracelets, 1 pair necklace, 1 pair pearl [illegible], buttons, 1; pearl brooch, 1 pair diamond bracelets, 1 diamond brooch, 1 diamond earstar, 1 diamond marquise ring, 1 emerald eardrops, 1 gold watch chain, 1 gold neck chain 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold bill necklace. 1 lady's open face watch, 1 ruby hoop ring of which two rubies are lost.

The property is on view.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF BUILDING LAND FACING THE SEA AT KANTWADI, BANDORA.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Dorabji Bahadurji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following piece of land, viz :

All that piece of vacant land or ground with the well thereon, situate on the road leading to Danda at Kantvadi, Bandora, Taluka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 3,0.8 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Reverend Braz Fernandez, on the west by the property of Dr. Merwanji Hakim, on the north by the sea and on the south by the Public Road to Danda.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Room on TUESDAY the 29th instant at 2 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. Ardeshir Jamsedji Amaria Consisting of pictures in frames, candlesticks, hanging and table lamps marble table ornaments silver glass figures, flower vases Japanese bronze plates, straw hats, toys, cards of false jewellery, Frenchpolish books smoking piper, metal chains and charms, Japanese wall screens, cigarette boxes, perfume boxes, show cases cupboards, teakwood cases, drawers, zinc tanks, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

By order of the Commandant 31st Lancers, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

34 cast horses, belonging to the 31st Lancers, amongst the lot there are Arabs, Persians and Walers from 14 to 15 hands, suitable for riding and driving.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst, at 3 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bholanath Kessowlal Dave.—

1 Packet containing	2	diamonds about	14	14 1/2-16	rutties.	
1 do.	do.	1	do.	do.	13 12-16	do.
1 do.	do.	41	do.	do.	43 5 1/2-16	do.
1 do.	do.	42	do.	do.	45 1-16	do.
1 do.	do.	60	do.	do.	58 9-16	do.
1 do.	do.	255	do.	do.	71 6-16	do.
1 do.	do.	250	do.	do.	78 12-16	do.

The diamonds are now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within a week.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE BELLASIS ROAD AND PAREL ROAD IN 1ST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 999 years ;—

Plot No.	Area
30 A 30 B 30 C 30 D	452-33 each square yards.
8	741 square yards.
9	793-28 „
10	718-67 „
11	826-67 „
11 A	760-07 „

Plan for sites, condition of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 623 OF 1902.

KERSONDASS KARAMSEY and another.........Plaintiff.

versus

RUTTANBAI and others ....Defendans,

Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell on the spot the properties firstly and secondly described in the Schedule hereunder written on the 10th and 11th days of April, 1904, respectively by PUBLIC AUCTION by order and instructions of Messrs Pestonjee Maneckjee Kanga and Ardeshir Merwanjee Modi, the special Commissioners appointed by the Court decree herein dated the 22nd day of December, 1903, in pursuance of the directions continued in the said decree.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1. to be sold on SUNDAY, the 10th day of April 1904, at 4 p m.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses bunglow and out houses and stables standing thereon situate lying and being at Pali Danda Road in Taluka Salsett Zilla Thana, Registration sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement (3300) three thousand and three hundred, square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collectors of Thana as forming part of survey Nos. 162 and 176. and pot No. 4, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the rice fields of Ellias and Pau Pereira respectively, on or towards the west by the public road and on or towards the North by a piece of land forming part of survey Nos. 162 and 176, belonging to Bai Avatal wife of Limjee Jamsetjee Bhajiwala and on or towards the South by the fields of the said Ellias and Paul Perrira, which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under No.

LOT No. 2 to be sold on MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1904, at 4 p m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on Oomerkhady Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurment 264 two hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded on or towards the East by the house of Meherali Carimji, on or towards the West by the house of Mr. Heru, on or towards the North by the Public Road, called Oomerkhady and on or towards the South by a Gully and which said hereditaments and premises are registered in the Books of the Fazandari in the name of Pestonjee Nasserwanjee Ogra or Kaka, and the said messuage tenements whereon is assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3543 and Street No. 43.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st March, 1904.

COAX THE LIVER, don't drive it ; hard purgatives harm more than they help ; move the Bowels by gentle means ; get a Remedy that will regulate the Liver and that Remedy is FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL Rs. 1-10, and Rs. 3-12—MADON SONS & Co. Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 18.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£95 1-2 ex	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= + 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 3-16	= + 1-16
3 months hence	25 15-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	56 3-4	= + 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·44 1-4	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·87	= + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 „ „ „	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 5-8	= do
7 day market loans	2 3-4	= + 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 7 1-2 buyers.

WHEAT—
White Karachi 30 1-4 M.-J. Sellers. Dull.
Red Karachi, 29 3-4 M.-J. Sellers. Dull.

RAPESEED—
Brown 30 3-4. A.-M. Buyers easier.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 32 5-4. A.-M. done steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 1-2.

ARRIVALS—
Steam rs—Maria Valerie.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 8·24 — 18. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 5000. Arrivals closed easier.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
7·81	7·80	7·79
— 24	— 23	— 24
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·76	7·74	7·51
— 25	— 25	— 22
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·82	6·53	6·43
— 19	— 16	— 15

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000
Do. last year	14,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Do. do Continent	5,000

In New York—

Spot	15·00—35
Futures, month of March	13·06—1·7
Do. do. July	13·55—1·51

In New Orleans—

Spot	nothing doing
Futures, month of June	13·59—1·0
Do. do. Sept	12·15—93
Tone at close	steady.

Depressed by forced sales due Sully failure.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports	64,000
„ exports to Great Britain	33,000
„ „ to Continent	23,100
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	570,000
„ „ interior ports	300,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£40,000
Gold „	£80,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 18th March, 1904 :—

Cotton	13,561	bales.
Wheat	16,025	cwts.
Linseed	24,229	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,157	„
Gingellyseed	8,553	„
Poppyseed	265	„
Groundnuts	485	„
Castorseed	5,664	„
Rice	1,893	„
Myrabollams	5,028	„
Cottonseed	22,337	„
Mowraseed	349	„
Gram	1,514	„
Jcowar	12,613	„
Maize	931	„

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Caledonia from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 13,41,160
Gold Coins	„ 48,000

BOMBAY, MARCH 19.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138¼
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		131
Shanghai	30	do	do	184
Japan	30	do	do	Nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98-10
1st Settlement 30th March	„ 98-9

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4 per cent.		
Bank of Bombay	do	10th Mar.	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do	10th Mar.	6	do
Bank of Madras	do	22nd Jan.	7	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	6	6
Forward	5	7	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	1	0
Do Forward	5	1	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	7	0
Do Forward	5	7	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	9	0
Do Forward	5	9	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	13	0
Forward	5	14	0
Castorseed—Tone Steady.			
Ready	21	0	0
Forward	21	4	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish	31	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	30	12	0
25 per cent. „	30	0	0
50 per cent. „	28	0	0
Black Kutnee	25	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	33	8	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.			
Pissi 91 per cent.	30	0	0
Club No. 1 „	29	12	0
Hard Red „	24	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.

Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	7,000 bales.

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June.
7·41	7·39	7·38
—41	—41	—41
June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
7·36	7·35	7·19
—40	—39	—32
Set-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·50	6·20	6·11
—32	—32	—32

COTTON.—There is a considerable fall in local prices following advices from home. Buyers have almost entirely withdrawn and the market closes weak with a declining tendency.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	245	232	225	25 March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	250	238	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	238	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	261	254	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	246	238	do
Jalgaum do.	...	248	240	do
Khandwa do.	...	257	...	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. Akola do. do.	264	257	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	270	263	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	274	257	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	330	320	307	do
Surat	350	...	...	do
Bhownugger (M. G	273	263	...	25 May
Do. M.G,	269	259	...	„
Mutia (M. G.)	264	254	243	25 March
Dharwar (S.-G	...	...	285	25 May
Western	...	...	267	do.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	...
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 3-4 per cent Consols	86 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	95 1-2 ex
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	26 3-16

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for. The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNES—March 11, at Naini Tal, U P. the wife of Mr Charles Barnes, of a daughter.

D'PRAZER—March 14, at Mayville, Yercaud, the wife of Civil Apothecary B D'Prazer, prematurely, of a daughter (still-born).

HUDSON—March 13, at "Sarsuti" Cliftonville, Margate, the wife of Wm M Hudson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—BEAMISH—March 9, at Lucknow, by the Rev G Oldham, Captain Horace Mackenzie Smith, D S O, 85th K L I, to Margaret Hamilton Beamish, youngest daughter, of the late Admiral H Hamilton Beamish, C B.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—March 14, at Bangalore, Elizabeth Anne, widow of the late Captain William Maitland Anderson.

BARNES—March 11, at Naini Tal, U P, Birdie, the dearly beloved first born of Mr and Mrs Charles Barnes.

BOMBAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m., High water, 1-15m., 1-49a. Low water, 7-15m., 7-30 a.
Bank holiday : Jamshedi Naoroz Festival.
Jackal Club Point to Point races.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.
Solicitors' examination, High Court.
Departure of H. E. Lord Lamington on tour to Southern Maratha Country, Victoria Terminus, 2 p. m. (B. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Malta will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 a. m on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND :—By kind permission of Capt. Bailey the band of the 23rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day.

March	Under the double Eagle	Wagner.
Overture	I Martiri	Donizette.
Valse	Bleu	Margis.
Divertimento	Ancient Songs in Scotch Melodies	Aucterwann.
Cake Walk	Rustucan Parade	Mills
Selection	Gisha	Jones.

PRESENTATION TO A POLICEMAN.—At the Central Police Office on Saturday morning Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police presented a Royal Humane Society's Medal to Shaik Mahomed Abdul Kadur, policeman No. 479 H. of the Bombay Police for saving the lives of two Hindu lads named Ramchundra Madhow and Gainoo Rama, on 6th September last. The two lads, it seems, were playing on the wharf in the Victoria Dock, when a third boy accidentally pushed them with the result that they fell into the water. The policeman who was at the time passing along the basin in a jolly boat, jumped in with all his clothes on and rescued the boys from drowning and carried them safely to the steps, a distance of about twenty feet from the spot.

DISORDERLY SEAMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector R Flanagan charged E. Mitsopez and John Chicken, seamen on board Clan Craig with assaulting Thoman Bishop, boatswain and other sailors. It appeared from the evidence that last evening the second accused who is a Greek knocked off work and on Bishop calling him to work the accused rushed at him and shoved him against a drum of paint. They both fell, the accused falling over Bishop. The accused then seized Bishop's left ear in his teeth and bit it through. The first accused, who is also a Greek, immediately ran to his countryman's assistance. He brandished a large stick and assaulted other seamen. Both the accused were sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A RAJPUT WOMAN TURNED ZOROASTRIAN.—On Friday in a house in Khetwadi 12th Lane, Bombay, Kuvarbai, a Rajputani woman of Bhavnagar, aged 58 the wife of Pirozsha Soratji Tarapurwala, formerly a railway store keeper, who is now aged 62, was invested by a Parsee priest with the sacred shirt "Sudreh" and the "Kusti." She is the mother of one son and two daughters by Pirozsha, and had declared her faith in the Zoroastrian religion in a strong and unflinching manner. On the conclusion of the ceremony, she thanked those present for the favour they had conferred on her by associating themselves in the ceremony, which she said had given her a new life. The committee appointed by the Parsee community at a meeting held in Allbless Baug have, after a long and patient enquiry, reported that there is no injunction in the sacred books of the Parsis against the admission of a non-Zoroastrian into the faith. The hubbub raised in the community some time ago against such admission seems to have subsided.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY PLEADER.—Mr. Hugh Sealy, B.A., LL.B., pleader, Bombay High Court died on Friday night at his residence, Navsari Buildings, Fort, of high fever and congestion of the brain. The funeral of the deceased which took place on Saturday morning at the Sewree Cemetery, was largely attended by friends and members of the profession.—On Mr. P H Dastur taking his seat on the bench at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Dalvi, pleader, alluding to the said news said Mr. Sealy had been in indifferent health for sometime past, but his sudden demise had come upon them as a surprise. It was to be regretted that a promising career should have been cut off so soon. The Magistrate observed that Mr. Sealy was a young man who gave great promise in his brief career and there could be no doubt that he would have risen to a high place at the Bar had he been spared longer. He expressed the feelings of all the Magistrates, when he said that Mr. Sealy's death was a distinct loss to the Bar.

LECTURE AT ST. MARY'S EX.-STUDENTS' UNION :—"Jerusalem at the time of the Sacred Passion" was the subject of a most interesting lecture, delivered on Saturday evening by the Rev. Father Hull, S. J. in the Hall of the St. Mary's Union-Kooshroo Lodge. The hall was crowded and many were unable to find accommodation. The lecture was illustrated by Lantern views, and the pictures included drawings from the author's own pen besides many plans, maps and views of Jerusalem and the surrounding country. The close attention which the crowded audience paid to the lecture which lasted nearly two hours was ample proof of its interest. After a description of the chief places connected with our Lord's passion the speaker illustrated the different steps taken by Him from His entrance into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday to the Crucifixion on Calvary and the burial in the Holy Sepulchre. The description of Jerusalem as it was in the time of the Sacred Passion and the drawings taken from the author's model of the city proved very interesting. The results of the excavations made during the last thirty years were also briefly touched upon and several items proved specially interesting to the antiquary. It is hoped that the Union will arrange for a repetion to give those who could not find accommodation an opportunity of hearing the Rev. Father Hull and that at an early date.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of the Managing Committee, I beg to acknowledge with thanks the sum of Rs. 700 being the proceeds exclusive of all expenses of the Circus Performance given by the Manager of the Grand Indian Circus in aid of the Bombay Sanitary Association last month and Rs. 400 from the Honorary Secretary, Concert Committee, being the proceeds of the concert given in aid of the Association early this month kindly organised by Mr. L. W. Michael.—Your &c.

J. A. TURNER.

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S CONDOLENCES.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Lamington addressed the following telegram to his Majesty the King Emperor on Friday :—"Pray accept on behalf of Lady Lamington and self and the Bombay Presidency our respectfulful and deep condolences on death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge."

The following was received from his Majesty :—"From Edward R. to H. E. the Governor, Bombay.

"I thank you and Lady Lamington most sincerely for your sympathy at death of Duke of Cambridge."

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT write for Probable Runners.—CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

THE thirteenth extra meeting of the season held at Mahaluxmi on Saturday afternoon produced a numerous attendance and the sport witnessed was of the best. Zuriff won the first event somewhat easily, but in the second race Medina and Master Willie ran a dead heat. In the run off Medina won the event by a length. Bay Middleton won well in the race for the Midget Handicap Plate and a very easy victory was that of Random in the Dealer's Handicap. The Santa Cruz Plate was won by Moon after a good finish with Sandow and the other three event on the card were achieved by Blue Blood, St. Gatien and Saracen. Details :—

The First Small Arab Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1903 Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Rasheed Shamlan's g a h Zurriff 8st C B Mahomed	1
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Roomy, 9st 5lbs Heeroo	2
Mr Hajee Mahomed Khaleri's g a h Hamidy 7st 10lbs Kunia	3
Messrs M. Goculdas's and A Nanjee's g a h Agincourt 8st 12lbs Elliott	0
Mr A A Amer's ch a h Caravan, 8st 9lbs Nama	0
Mr Jassim Nasaralla's bl a h Sabig 8st 7lbs Robinson	0
Mr Cumber bin Ally g a h Collector 8st 5lbs Native	0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Guiding Star, 8st 4lbs Oomerkhan	0
Mr Essuf Yunasee's b a h Yerbo, 7st 9lbs Robertson	0
Mr Henry's ch a h Bend'or, 7st 8lbs Benett	0
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Jan Alum 7st 6lbs Native	0
Messrs F Nasar & O Nasars g a h Ruddam 7st 6lbs Native	0
Mr Hamdan bin Hamooa's b a h Kingsley 7st 4lbs Kamad	0
Abdul Kadur Hajees ch a h Despair 7st Dhondi	0

Betting : 5 to 2 Master Wiellie 4 to 1 High Flag, 5 to 1 Medina 6 to 1 Grey Glost II 10 to 1 the others Sabig lead Agnicourt to the bend were Roomy, came through and led to the front of the stand. Here Zurifi came to the front and won by a length, neck between second and third. Time—19min 2-5secs.

The Second Small Arab Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 1 000 and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13 3 and under landed since 1st July 1903. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Jones's ch a h Medina 9st Ned Mr F M Garda's g a h Master Wille—late Mauser 7st 2lbs Heeroo	Dead Heat
Mr Reuben's g a h Grey Ghostil 8st 5lbs Oomerkhan	3
Mr A W P's g a h Rightful 8st 10lbs Robinson	0
Mr Almas Abdoolo's ch a h Desert Born 8st 10lbs Kamad	0
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's g a h Umber 8st 9lbs Nama	0
Mr Abdul Wahed Khushram's g a h High Flag 8st 2lbs Kamad	0
Messrs A M Ameer and M Burjorjee's b a h Sanfoin 8st 2lbs Native	0
Mr Rasheed Shamlans b a h Murzook 8st 1lb Elliott	0
Messrs Dervish Sheikly and Hajee Suleman's b a h Akyab 8st Dhondi	0
Mr Tahar Yunis' g a h Swazi 7st 13lbs Bennett	0
Mr A R Obayed's bl a g Noby, 7st 8lbs Ital	0
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Laureate 7st Natives	0

Betting : 2 to 1 Sabig ; 4 to 1 Roomy ; 7 to 1 Zurrif ; 10 to 1 Agnicourt and longer odds the rest.

Master Willie led all the way closely followed by Medina who challenged inside the distance and dead heated Grey Ghost was a length away. Time—1min 17secs

In the run off Medina won by a length.

The Midget Handicap Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 10st 12lbs Elliott	1
Mr Jackson's b a h Harmit 7st 6lbs Dondi	2
Mr Ally's ch a h Napoleon 7st 1lbs Bennett	3
Mr Artin A Essayies g a h Little Joker 7st 11lbs Heero	0
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 7st 6lbs	0
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 7st Kamada.	0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Menting King 6st 12lbs Kana	0
Mr Cooper's b a h Duldul, 6st 11lbs Native	0
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan, 6st 0lbs Trahan	0

Betting 2 to 1 Bay Middleton : 2 1-2 Little Jocker ; 3 to 1 Governor ; 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Governor led to the bend attended by Napolean. Entering the straight Bay Middleton came up and assumed the lead Hermit challenged strongly but failed to catch the leader by a head. Half a length between second and third. Time—1min 22 1-5secs.

The Dealers' Handicap.—Winner Rs 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July 1903 Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Almas bin Abdoola's g a h Random 6st 10lbs Katmad	1
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's g a h Kismus, 7st 7lbs Heeroo	2
Mr Mujeed bin Jurji's b a h Sugger, 9st 8lbs Robinson	3
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h False Start, 9st 2lbs Elliott	0
Mr A W P's b a h Hopeful, 8st 11lbs C B, Mahomed	0
Mr A R Amer's b a h Securtey II, 8st 6lbs Omerkhan	0
Mr Swadi bin Hamed's c h a h Kamil 8st 6lbs Native	0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h result 8st 5lbs Bond	0
Messrs Allavi Oshman's ch a h Naseeb, 7st 12lbs Ena	0
Khan Bahadur A R Curtas' b a h Young Kaiser 7st 0lbs Kania	0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Hopeful ; 2 to 1 Sugger ; 6 to 1 Kismut ; 8 to 1 False Start : 10 to 1 Random, longer odds the rest.

Kismut led out from Random, Suggar and Hopeful. Up the straight Random went to the front and won easily by 5 lengths Head between second and third Time—1 min 38 2-5secs.

The Santa Cruz Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 : and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mrs Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon 8st 6lbs Heeroo	1
H. H. Agakhan's C h a h Sandow 7st 12lbs Kamadw	2
Mr F M Gardal br a h Naranjee 9st 3lbs C B Mahomed	3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Hyderi 9st 8lbs Elliott	0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant, 9st 2lbs Omerkhan	0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Talisman, 8st 2lbs Robinson	0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Adonis 8st 1lb Robertson	0
Captain Bayford's g a h Avatar, 7st 10lbs Native,	0
Mr R R S's c h ah Seagull 7st 7lbs Bennett	0
Colonel Eccles' b a h Rocket, 6st 5lbs Dhondi	0

Betting : 2 to 1 Hyderi ; 3 to 1 Nauranji ; 4 to 1 Gallant ; 6 to 1 Talisman ; 10 to 1 Moon ; and longer odds the rest.

Avatar led to the five furlongs were Sandow took up the running and was challenged in front of the stand by Moon who beat Sandow by a neck. Half length between second and third. Time—1 min. 52 2-5 secs.

The Spring Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value, Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March, 1901. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Saunders : br aus m Blue Blood, 8st 12lbs Richardson	1
Messrs G K & D D's bl ous m Overture, 7st 13lbs Omerkhan	2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo 9st 1lb Elliot	3
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando 7st 7lbs Elliot	0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Blue Blood ; 3 to 1 Gnullo 4 to 1 ; Overture 5 to 1 Fando.

Overture led to the straight where Blue Blood drew alongside and coming away won by a length in a canter. Length between second and third. Time.—1minute 35 seconds.

The Kalyan Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance 5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b a h St Gatien 7st 1lb, Kamad	1
Mr Nusser Abdoola's g a h Clever Boy 7st 10lbs Kunia	2
Capt Bayford's b a g Hail Fellow 8st 1lb, Ebroo	3
Mr A R Sulleman's b a h Salvation 7st 4lbs, Native	0
Mr A W P's b a h Hopeful 7st 3lbs, Elue	0
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Saheb 9st 4lbs Robinson	0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's b a h Mosumma 9st 2lbs, Robertson	0
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 8st 12lbs, Native	0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nandji's g a h White Fox 8st 10lbs, Elliot	0
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 8st 8lbs, Oomerkhan	0
Mr Artin A Essayie's ch a h Deserter 8st 4lbs Heeroo	0
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck 8st 3lbs, Native	0
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips 8st 2lbs, Dhondi	0
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight 7st 10lbs, Richardoson	0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler 7st 9lbs, Bennett	0
Mr Saboobin Faraj's b a h Bhayajee 6st 3lbs, Nama	0

Betting : 2 to 1 Young Kohinoor ; 4 to 1 Kar Saheb ; 8 to 1 Daylight ; to 1 St Gatien ; 20 to 10 the others.

St. Gatien led all the way and won by a length. Same distance between second and third. Time—1min, 8 4 5secs.

The Pony Hunters' Flat Race.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 55 ; and third Rs. 25. For Arab Ponies 14-2 and under and Ponies other classes 14-1 and under which have never won race value Rs. 200, and which are the bona fide property of Members of the Bombay Hunt certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted this season. Penalty—Ponies not ridden by their owners 4lbs. extra. To be ridden by Members of the Bombay Hunt. Distance—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr W Priestly's g a h Saracen C W 10st, Capt Gove	1
Mr S J Gillum's b a h Cactus C W 10st. Mr Kol	2
Mr Robert Cooke's g a h Legassic C W 11st, Owner	3
Mr K Wallace's b aus m Blazes C W 12st, Mr Crum	0
Mr Owen Symon's b a h Bellevene C W 12st, Owner	0
Mr O G Owen's b a h Banker C W 11st. Owner.	0
Mr S S Clarke's ch a h Marius C W 10st, Owner	0
Mr T D Moore's b a h Squirrel C W 10st, Mr Alot	0
Mr D N Grahm's b a h Haji C W 10st Mr Furdunji	0

Betting : 6 to 4 Bellevue ; 2 to 1 Haji : 6 to 1 Saracen 10 to 1 Legasse ; 20 to 1 the others.

Cactus led from the start but was caught by Saracen whe won by half a length : 2 lengths between second and third. No time taken.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN.

AT the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department brought on remand and again charged Piraji Shetiba, a Kamati brick layer with murdering Kashibai, a Hindu waman aged about sixty under circumstances already published.

Sakoobai daughter of the deceased in her evidence stated that the deceased lived with her in 3rd Khetwady Lane. She was about sixty years of age. The accused Piraji came to her house about a month and a half ago and promised the deceased to take her to his house to consult a vaid (native doctor) about some pains which she had been sufering from. About five weeks ago the deceased disappeared from home she was then wearing a red sari, a red choli, a gold neck ornament, a pair of gold ear ornaments, silver toe-rings, etc, The witness searched for her and while she was doing so she met the accused on the road and told him about her mother's disappearance. He said he knew nothing about her as he had been to his work for the last two days. Subsequently the police took witness to a tank at Matunga where she saw the body of her mother lying outside the tank. The deceased had not the clothes she had been wearing when she disappeared from home and several ornaments were also missing. The witness was present when the accused was arrested. When he was being searched he dropped a packet which was picked up and was found to contain the beads of an ornament which the deceased was wearing.

Jaibai, wife of the accused said she remembered her husband having brought an old woman to their house on a Saturday sometime ago. The old woman complained of pains in her back and leg and left with the accused. The "Sari" found on the body of the deceased old woman belonged to to the witness. It was left on a line to dry and was missed The witness told the accused about the missing "Sari" when he said it must have dropped outside from the window. The witness had seen a thread of beads dropping out of the accused's clothes on the morning of the day on which he was arrested by the police. The witness asked him where he had got those beads from when he replied what had that to do with her and he left the house putting the beads in a packet.

Luximon Krishnaji, a licensed vendor of poisons having his shop at Null Bazar deposed to having sold to the accused on the 7th December last one tola of arsenic and one tola of aconite. The witness produced entry in his book regarding the sale.

Aria Daji, a koli, residing at Bandra, in his evidence stated that about five weeks ago the accused Piraji brought an old woman to his house at about lamp light. The woman was wearing several ornaments. The accused introduced her first as his mother, but subsequently changed the story and said she was his aunt. The accused then sent for some ointment and applied it to the old woman. While she was doing so the woman took off her ornaments and gave them to the accused to keep and he kept them in his pocket. After applying the ointment the accused went out, leaving the woman there and saying that he would return soon. As he did not turn up the witness came to Bombay in search of him and found him in his house. The accused and the witness then returned to Bandra and having put the woman in a gharry, they drove her as far as a liquour shop. There they took the old woman out of the gharry and led her towards Matunga. The witness accompanied them part of the way and then on being told by the accused to return home, he did so.

Dewoobai, wife of the last witness gave a corrobarative evidence. She added that the woman while in her house had her "sari" spoiled and consequently the "sari" was changed for the one which the accused had brought with him and which was subsequently found on the person of the deceased.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner said he examined the body of the deceased pointed out to him by Superintendent Flanagan. The witness found the signs usual in death by asphyxia or suffocation with a quantity of water in the lungs and windpipe. There were the signs usually found in drowning. From the account given to the witness, combined with those signs, the witness first formed the opinion that death was due to drowning. Having given evidence to that effect before the Coroner the witness proceeded with the "post mortem" examination and found inflamation of the stomach and a substance suspiciously like arsenic in the stomach The witness forwarded the contents of the stomach and parts of the body to the chemical Examiner to Government who reported that arsenic who present in all. The witness was now of opinion that death was due to poisoning by arsenic the immediate cause of death being suffocation by fluid vomited through the influence of arsenic.

Govind Tateaji, a time keeper said the accused worked under him as a bricklayer. From the muster roll the witness found the accused did not attend work on the 1st February. He was present on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th idem, but was again absent on the 6th. On the 9th he was present for half day only.

The Magistrate on the evidence held a prima facie case had been made out against the accused and committed him to take his trial at the next criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

NOISES IN THE HEAD.

IT is calculated that out of a hundred deaf people eighty-five among them have noises in the ear. This symptom is found in different ways, some experiencing it in the ear itself, others at the back or side of the head, others all over the head. The description of these noises is also very varied, they are compared to buzzing, hissing, whistling, the sound of bells, the singing of birds, rumbling of wagons, and the throbbing of the pulse. It is not infrequent for the patient to ask to be freed first of all from these noises, to which they attach much more importance than to the deafness itself. Others are convinced that their deafness is solely due to these noises, and that if they could get rid of them they would recover their hearing at the same time.

The cause of these noises and their treatment is the subject of a special article in the last issue of "Review of Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose."

This valuable medical work is published in London, England, but a free copy can be obtained by sending name and address to "Review" care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

With the "Review" there is also a Report Form, by means of which anyone can obtain free advice by post.

IN a lucid article on "The Collapse of Russia in the Far East," which Ignotus contributes to the March a "National Review," and in which he confesses to be staggered by the mad fatuity of Russia's dispositions and action, a "chapter of history which has yet to be written" is plainly hinted at. It has always been the aim of Russia to use China against Europe, just as in 1901 she, who is now feigning fears of the 'Yellow Peril,' attempted to induce Japan to join her in a combination against England." And with regard to this somewhat startling suggestion "there are men in England and Japan whose mouths may be unsealed by present events." When that missing chapter is written, says the "St. James's Gazette," we shall see to what these dark sayings lead. But perhaps it is as well that for the present it should not even be "in the press." There is trouble enough for one day, without the starting of suspicion and ill-feeling which are, so to speak, promised us by "Ignotus."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday the 19th instant in a moderate to fresh breeze.

The yachts of the Challenge Cup Race started at 2·30 p. m. and sailed a course from Committee Vessel [illegible] Karanja Buoy, round Committee Vessel leaving them to starboard, round South Karanja Buoy thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving them to Port and finishing at Committee Vessel.

Melody was first over the line very closely followed by Sapphire to lee ward with Forella to lee-ward of Sapphire. On the run to north Karanja Buoy Forella took the lead to wind-ward and the boats rounded in the following order Melody, Sapphire. From this it was a free reach to South Karanja Buoy during which Sapphire overhauled Melody. Forella still leading and this order was maintained round the South Karanja Buoy. It was a close reach to Committee Vessel which they rounded in the same order, the times being as follows :—

	H.	M.	S.
Forella	3	58	7
Sapphire	4	2	13
Melody	4	6	21

On the to run South Karanja Forella increased her lead, Sapphire and Melody slightly lessened the distance between herself and Sapphire. From South Karanja Buoy it was a free reach to North Karanja Buoy. Forella had apparently some difficulty in finding the Bouy, and lost time in consequence. From North Karanja it was a dead beat to Committee Vessel in a flecking breeze which was round in the following order.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
M S			H M S	H M S
9 0	Sapphire	Capt Muter R E & Mr R H H Hopkins.	5 40 11	3 1 11
Scratch	Forella	Mr C T R Scovell	5 34 17	3 4 17
12 45	Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 47 12	3 4 27

Although Forella only took second place but having already secured two first in the previous Challenge Cup races she has therefore won the Cup for the year and our popular Commodore Mr. C. T. R. Scovell should be congratulated on having given the coveted cup.

The Yachts of A. and B. Class started at 3 p. m. and sailed a course from Committee vessel round north Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port round Red Channel Buoy W. N. W. of Butcher Island leaving it to Port, round Tucker Beacon leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.

Sayonara was first over the line closely followed by Isca, Stella, Chita. On the run to North Karanja Buoy Chita rounded 30 seconds ahead of Stella. It was now a close haul to North West Buoy, Stella took the lead on the Isca; Pixie and Sayonara dropped behind. On the run back to Tucker Beacon and on the beat home Stella and Chita increased her lead and the yachts finished in the following order Stella, Chita, Pixie and Sayonara. Chita taking the first prize on time allowance and Stella second.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
M S			H M S	H M S
3 12	Chita	Mr E Comb's	4 57 18	1 39 46
Scratch	Stella	Lt-Col H W Boyd I.M.S	4 55 55	1 40 55
19 12	Pixie	Mr E R Smetham	5 15 22	1 41 10
10 12	Isca	Mr E Faulkner	5 7 36	1 42 24
21 0	Sayonara	Maj Curtis R A M C	5 22 25	1 43 25
18 21	Janetta	The Officers R E	Did not start.	

The Tomtit class yachts started at 3 p. m. and sailed the same course as the A and B class. They got away to a good start followed by Maud and Tomtit, Lapwing being some distance behind. This order was maintained round with Karanja Buoy but on the reach to W. N. W. Buoy, Lapwing over took Maud. No alteration took place during the remainder of the race. Meg won the first prize.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yacht.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
M S			H M S	H M S
Scratch	Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 13 17	2 13 17
Scratch	Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	5 17 17	2 17 17
10 12	Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	5 29 10	2 18 58
6 24	Maud	Mr J E Needham	5 44 58	2 38 34

The Ships Boat Race started at 2·15 p m. and sailed the same course as the A and B class and Tomtits.

Time All'ces on Course.	Yatch.	Owner.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
M S			H M S	H M S
Scr	S Y Ophelie Gig	Capt Finlay	5 25 56	2 50 56
Scr	S S Pekin Boat	Capt Goldsmith	6 3 43	3 18 43
Scr	S Y Ophelie Cutter	Capt Finlay	6 4 13	3 19 23

S Y Ophelie Gig, won the first prize.

THE ORIENTAL AGENCY COMPANY LD.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the Oriental Agency Company Ld, Bombay, was held on Saturday afternoon, at the company's registered office, Moti Bazar under the presidency of Mr. Frank Oliveira, B. A. L. L. B. The notic convening the meeting having been read by the managing agents, the audited balance sheet together with the Director's report for the year ending 20 October 1903 was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 2 per share of Rs. 46 was declared free of income tax.

The Directors' report stated :—Owing to the great risks that the company ran by leaving large sums in the hands of constituents the Directors made efforts to avoid dealing on credit with them, both in the export and import branches, but experience has shown that very little business could be done in this manner. It seems to be almost a necessity for advancing the business of the Company that certain amount of credit must be given to constituents. It has been a matter of no small difficulty to the Directors, under the circumstances, to determine how to promote the interests of the Company, while minimizing the risks from bad debts. The agents have in order to prevent the business from coming to a standstill, been instructed to revert to a certain extent, to the original method of carrying on business and to deal on credit with persons well known for their solvency and that, too, to a limited extent. This precaution is adopted on the assurance that the shareholders would sooner be consent with receiving smaller dividends and feeling their money safe rather than have temporarily large profits with a sense of insecurity as to the capital. Is has, no doubt, resulted in the fact that the profits from the import and export business are small, as will be seen from the balance sheet, but we are thankful to the Agents that they so well employed the balance in their hands on substantial securities that the income from the latter source went to make up more than half the profits declared. The Agents are confident of expanding gradually the export and import business on a substantial basis and we trust to being able to show better results in our next report. As the Company thus had surplus money of its own, the Agents rightly paid off all deposits and declined to receive fresh ones. Out of the Rs 26,000 mentioned in the last year's report Rs 16,000 were, we are glad to note, recovered and about Rs 10 000 only remained to be recovered, when the year closed. During the year under report the Company made a net profit of Rs. 2,219-1-8. This, we suggest, be appropriated as under :—To be paid as divident at Rs 2 per share on 1106 shares of Rs 46 each, which are entitled to divident Rs 2212-0-0 balance to be carried forward Rs 7-1-8 ; total Rs. 2,219-1-8.

Messrs. D. B Chitnis and Maneklal Ghelabhy Javheri were re-elected directors of the Company. The appointment of Mr Jaffer Rahimtoola Kadorbhoy, Barrister-at-Law as a Director, made by the Board, was confirmed. Mr Vishnu Jivaji Pagnis was reappointed the Company's auditor for the year 1903 04 and his remuneration fixed.

A vote of thanks to the Managing Agents, the Board of Directors and the President terminated the proceedings.

THE BELLARY PRESS Co., Ld.

The thirty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the registered office of the company No. 55, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Pestonji Manekjee Nanavaty presiding.

The directors in their report to the shareholders stated :—Ducing the year 3420 bales were pressed by your Factory, and the result of the net earning amounts to Rs. 7,836-12-0 adding to this amount of Rs. 745-3-7 brought over from last year's account, the total available balance for disposal is Rs. 8,581-15-7 which your directors beg to apportion as under :—To payment of dividend on 167 shares at Rs. 15 per share Rs. 2,505 ; to depreciatian of Machinery Rs. 2,500 ; to depreciation of building Rs. 500 ; to working Fund Rs. 2,500; and to carryforward to next year's account Rs. 576-15-7. Your directors have much pleasure to inform you that they have ordered out machinery for 20 single Roller Gins which is in course of erection and is likely to be worked during the ensuing season. Owing to the erection of a new press at Raichore, the Western Pressing Combination was broken up in September last, but your directors are now glad to say that negotiations are going on for its re-organisation and hope to get a better share in the new Pool. Your property is insured against loss by fire for Rs 66,500. Mr. Pestonjee Maneckjee Nanavaty retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1903 were received and adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1904.

THE MISSION TO TIBET.

IN the House of Lords the other day, Lord Reay asked Lord Lansdowne for some information regarding the alleged understanding between England and Russia as to our action in Tibet. It will be remembered that subsequent to the publication of the spirited correspondence on the subject of the Tibetan Mission the Foreign Secretary announced that an understanding had been arrived at, but the terms and extent of that understanding were never made public. They have not even yet been announced, for Lord Lansdowne again succeeded in fencing the question. All the information he vouchsafed to the House was that "the Russian Government had given the British Government distinct and satisfactory assurances in regard to their policy towards Tibet." His Lordship did not desire to call those assurances in regard to their policy into question, nor did he attach credence to the idle rumours as to the presence of large bodies of Russian troops or of Russians of any kind at Lhasa But, he added, that the evidence is indisputable that the Tibetans were deeply convinced that they might count upon Russian support and it was that most unfortunate impression—for he believed it to be an entire misapprehension—which had so intensified their opposition to us. The Tibetan Mission had been undertaken with the utmost reluctance and only because the policy of long conscientious trial had completely failed. Much was made of this point; indeed the noble Marquess cited the whole history of the transaction with Tibet as a history of British patience and forbearance. And now, he explained, Government had undertaken the Mission, not because it was determined to change its policy, or to abandon that pursued by Lord Elgin, but because Government is profoundly convinced that the other policy of long conscientious trial has completely failed; that China has shown herself powerless to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs between ourselves and Tibet; that the Tibetans were quite unable to understand the complaisance and indulgence with which we had treated them; and that the policy which had been advocated as to the exercise of generous patience had been exhausted. In these circumstances Lord Lansdowne held that no other course was open to Government but to adopt the line of action recommended by the Government of India—a line the Home Government is determined to pursue "with the caution and discretion which under any circumstances it would have been their duty to observe, but which, in consideration of the present condition of financial affairs, it is doubly our duty to keep strictly before our vision."

Different statesmen have different views as to the desirability of sending the Mission. Lord Reay could see no reasons in the Blue-book which could be held to justify the advance. The Marquess of Ripon holds somewhat similar views, but quaint ones and he contrasted the policy of Lord Curzon with that of Lord Elgin. He considered that Lord G. Hamilton deserved great credit for the way in which he steadily resisted the proposals for an advance which came from the Government of India, because once this "forward" policy was entered upon the Government was certain to be pushed forward step by step. Mr. Brodrick had shown himself desirous of restraining Lord Curzon as much as possible, but he had gone further than Lord George Hamilton. Yet the further they went the more difficult it became to go back. There were circumstances at the present time which should call for a suspension of these proceedings. The position of affairs in the East were such that any step on the part of the Government of India was of much more importance now and likely to create greater difficulties than at any ordinary time. Lord Rosebery followed Lord Ripon, jocularly apologising for intervening in a debate "which had been naturally confined to Indian potentates in the House," but after a perusal of the papers, he experienced a deep sense of the gravity of the question, a question, which could not be discussed quite fully in public, but which, at any rate bore in its circumstances so melancholy a resemblance to that last war in Afghanistan which was conducted under the late Lord Lytton, and which must give to all those whose memories recur to that time serious grounds for misgiving, when they see once more his Majesty's Government proceeding in the same direction, to the end of which, he ventured to say they could not see themselves. Criticism of this kind could do little good, but his lordship differed from the previous speaker as to the desirability of suspending operations or withdrawing the Mission, without leaving some substantive result and some firm impression on the Tibetan mind and imagination, which may secure at any rate to some extent the object which his Majesty's Government has in view. Those who expected Lord Rosebery to condemn the action of Government must have felt bitterly disappointed, for although at the outset, he certainly did not endorse their action, he concluded by giving the very strongest reasons why the Mission should have been dispatched. He attached considerable weight to the Tibetan Embassy to St. Petersburg which for the very reason of distance, seems to have been an act unwarranted by considerations of neighbourly amity, and which therefore, assumed a political significance which it is not very easy to overlook. He did not think there was anything beyond the Tibetan Embassy in the Blue-book which need cause serious disquietude in regard to to the relations of Russia and Tibet. The boast of the Tibetans that was quoted by the Under-Secretary was, he thought, a boast which was simply related by Colonel Younghusband as a matter of gossip, and is, after all, even if used, probably a matter of bluff, to which it was not necessary to attach any serious importance. The Tibetan Embassy to St. Petersburg was however a serious symptom.

The defence of Government was undertaken by the Earl of Hardwicke who was not prepared to admit that their policy was in any sense different from that pursued by Lord Elgin. He believed that the present situation in Tibet was the outcome of the policy that we had pursued during the last fourteen years. It might be an unfortunate outcome, but having intended to establish friendly relations with Tibet, and to open up commercial intercourse with that country, we had no alternative, after the signature of the Convention of 1890, but to see that its terms were carried out. It was true that we might have adopted the policy of ignoring the existence of Tibet, and of abandoning all hope of having relations with it. But that would have meant that we should have to fortify our frontier and put it, at great cost, in a position to resist a possible combination. Lord Lansdowne explained to the House that our policy with regard to trade had been a policy of patience and conciliation. The boundary pillars were destroyed—not a very light matter between two countries. There were encroachments, and not only was trade not allowed to us, but the Tibetans came down and built a wall close to the spot at which they had agreed a trade mart should be established. This was not a tariff wall. It was a stone wall. It was because of the failure of this policy of patience that his Majesty's Government reluctantly came to the conclusion that it was necessary to accept the suggestion of the Government of India, and to have recourse to a more vigorous policy. Further the Foreign Secretary told the House what Government now desire is that a new Convention should be entered into between the Government of India on the one hand, and the Tibetans and the Chinese Government on the other. That is the object of the Mission, and we may take it that until that object is achieved, the force under Colonel Younghusband will never suspend operations or be called back.

A COTTON SPECULATOR'S FAILURES.

AMONG manufacturers and work people engaged in the cotton trade, which the speculative operations of Mr. Sully during the last few months have so seriously injured, there will be little sympathy to spare for the "bull" leader, now that the crash has come and the "bears" have decisively beaten the great operator. Neither will there be much general sympathy for the gambler who set out, for personal gain, to accentuate a difficulty caused by a deficiency in a natural product on which the well-being of large numbers of people depend. Mr. Sully's failure has been due to a great slump in prices. The "bears" in the last few weeks have had an unusual turn and have beaten the "bulls" several times in pitched financial battles in "the pit." Hitherto Mr. Sully and those acting with him have been able to extricate themselves, but three weeks ago it was felt that the beginning of the end had come. There are few more remarkable chapters in the history of financial operations than the story of the colossal gamble which has terminated so disastrously for the Sully group of speculators. This combination, who were neither concerned in the growing of cotton nor its manufacture into cloth, are said to have cleared, before the slump set in, a profit of four millions sterling, a million and a half of which was stated to be Mr. Sully's profit. His appearance in the market was almost sufficient to send up prices, when the "bears" were striving to depress them and in a single day he is stated to have made a personal profit of £120,000. Though making such great gains on mere speculation at the cost of paralysing a great industry, Mr. Sully, as we recently pointed out, declined to admit that he and his colleagues were gamblers. They were engaged, they contended, in perfectly legitimate business transactions of an unusual nature and produced by an unusual set of circumstances. They just took advantage of the natural shortness of the cotton crop and the publication of varying estimates, and if the market was manipulated in the interests of the "bulls," it was also manipulated in the interests of the manufacturers. The gamble has been attended by some of the most exciting times ever known on the New York Cotton Exchange. Especially was this the case during October, November and December, when after reports of a large crop there came reports which rapidly reduced the estimates of the crop from twelve million to less than ten million bales. The latter represented a deficiency as compared with the world's needs of one million bales. The New York Cotton Exchange on the 3rd December, when official figures supporting this estimate became known, is stated to have resembled a madhouse. There was a wild rush to buy and before the market closed that day 1,600,000 bales of cotton changed hands—a sale which constitutes a record. The gamble continued and the short time movement in Lancashire favoured the Sully group in their endeavours to force the price of cotton up to 10d per pound. It was bordering on 9d when the slump came. The result has been a Waterloo for Mr. Sully though he does not care to be regarded as a Napoleon of finance. Messrs Sully, Hayne and Brown have accomplished a number of great coups during the last eighteen months and have done something in the market which others believed to be impossible. But Mr. Sully's triumphs, at least, have met their nemesis, and except that his fall brings down others with him, disaster to one whose methods must be condemned be greatly regretted.

THE LIEGE EXHIBITION.

AFTER the United States, Belgium. The people of the famous city of Liege are preparing for an International Exhibition to be held in their picturesque and historic town from April to November next year. The exhibits will include works of art, scientific works, the industrial and agricultural plant and productions of all nations as well as ancient and military art and a colonial section with special reference to the products of the Congo region. The Exhibition grounds will be laid out in the Vennes, a remarkably fine site at the confluence of the river. Ourthe with the Meuse on which Liege stands. Apart from the direct interest of the exposition the associations of this town of Flanders should draw a great many visitors to it during the summer of 1905. For centuries medieval Liege was the centre of a continuous struggle between episcopal tyranny and civic independence, and ducal and imperial armies were called in to quell the revolts, Charles the Bold of Burgundy twice made himself master of it in the fifteenth century. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, in 1691, Liege was bombarded by Marshal de Boufflers for five days. Marlborough in 1702 took the citadel by storm from a French garrison and in 1792, the Austrians met a severe defeat there at the hands of the French. The buildings of Liege possess much interest for the student of history. In the Place St. Lambert, the historic centre of the city stands a noble building, erected early in the sixteenth century by Cardinal de la Marck that became the palace of the Prince Bishops who ruled the city until the revolution of 1794. This building, with its modern extensions, is now transformed into the public courts and offices. In the Place St. Lambert stood, too, the old Cathedral which gave the Place its name, but the edifice originally built in 712 and rebuilt after a great fire in the twelfth century, was ruined by the revolutionists. The title of Cathedral was transferred in 1802 to the Abbey Church of St. Paul which is said to date from the tenth century. There are other churches of note in the city dating from the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries. The town possesses a university founded in 1817 and schools of mines and arts. In the Place d'Avroi there is an equestrian statue of Charlemagne and the town honours the composer Gretry who was born there, by a bronze statue erected in front of the theatre.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The International Rugby Football Championship has for the second year in succession been won by Scotland. The Scots opened their international matches very badly with a severe defeat at the hand of Wales. In the following match with Ireland at Dublin, they however showed better form and won by the big margin of two goals and three tries to a try. Against England at Inverleith the difference was only three points in favour of Scotland, but after their easy victory at Dublin their success in the last match of the Championship was regarded as a foregone conclusion. The game at Dublin, as a whole, served to show that Scotland were a very fine side, exceptionally strong in defence and brilliant in combined attack. To have beaten Ireland playing up to their true form as they did, must be pronounced a finer performance than England's victory at Blackheath. England thoroughly beat on her own ground a half sea-sick Irish team while Scotland's victory was achieved under exactly opposite conditions. Playing at home is always such an immense advantage that Scotland's success at Dublin was accepted as the best possible proof that their Swansea form was all wrong. In matches with Wales, Scotland has won 12 lost seven and drawn one. Against Ireland the Champions have been successful in 20 matches out of 27, three having ended in draws. Against England, Scotland has won 12 matches to her opponents' 10, while as many as nine have been drawn.

ORDERS regarding Court Mourning in India, on account of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, will shortly be issued.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Fraser leave Calcutta for Darjeeling on the 7th April. His Honour's arrival there will be public.

IT is, we understand, intended to open up a new route to the Chumbi Valley from the Duars up the Jaldaka Valley. The Bhutan Durbar is not likely to raise any objections as the road would pass only through the extreme out-kirts of their country. This route will probably be surveyed very shortly, and we hear from Darjeeling that the Bhutanese authorities are quite ready to co-operate in the matter of furnishing supplies to any party that may be sent.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer Macedonia were:—Lord Ashburton, Lady Katherine Brand, Lady Clark, Lord Deramore, Lady Lock Elliot, Madame Alice Gomez, Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, Hon Mr. Justice Hill, Baron A. Stal Halstein, Lady Maud Pygon, Lady Milbanke, and Lady Willcocks, Colonel and Mrs. Firebrace, Mr. E. A Hankin, Mr. and Mrs. Edgerley, Mr. Slalen, Mrs. Boyd, and many others.

IT is officially notified that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on Friday, the 1st April, 1904, starting by special train from Howrah at 11-33 p.m. His Excellency will visit Bardwan, Malari Hat, and Ramshai in Jalpaiguri district, and arrive at Simla on Tuesday the 12th April at about 2-30 p.m. The departure from Calcutta and the arrival at Simla will be private. The party accompanying his Excellency will be Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, Major Bird, I. M. S. Major Adam and Captain Keighley.

HIS EXCELLENCY General Galhardo, Governor-General of Portuguese India accompanied by Lady Galhardo, and suite, left for Goa yesterday, by the two o'clock train from the Victoria Terminus. Shortly before 2 p.m. his Excellency and suite drove to the station where his Excellency was met by his Grace the Bishop of Damaun, the Governor of Damaun, Governor of Diu, Mons. M. Girard, acting Consul for Portugal, Captain Barbosa, Mr. F. Belford, Mr. A. J. de Souza, Councellor, Portuguese Consulate, and several others who were present to see his Excellency off.

MR. DOBBS and Major Wanliss, together with the representative of the Amir of Kabul, will leave Bala Murghab shortly to complete the work of restoring the boundary pillars along the North-Western Frontier of Afghanistan. They have been in winter camp for several months.

IT is notified in the "Gazette" that the King has appointed Mr. George Macartney to be Consul at Kashgar, and Lieut. David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer to be Vice-Consul for Arabistan, to reside at Ahwaz.

SIR CURZON WYLLIE, political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India, and Lady Wyllie have returned from their cold weather tour in India, and Sir Curzon has resumed his duties at the India Office.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

VISCOUNT ESHER K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

THE "man in the street" judges the relative importance of public men by the rough-and-ready test of the amount of space they occupy in the columns of the newspapers. Measured by this metewand of the democracy, Lord Esher counts for little in the affairs of the Empire. His name is rarely seen in print. His speeches are never reported, for the very good reason that he never makes any. He is not the victim of the paragraphist of the weekly Press, for he is neither a courtier of monarchs nor of multitudes. He can wield a thoughtful pen with distinction, but he has been singularly sparing in his use of the printed page. He has, in short, never bowed the knee in the court of King Demos, nor conformed to the conventions of a democratic community.

Those behind the scene of public life, however, know well enough that Lord Esher is one of the potent influences of the present day, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." His gifts as an administrator are known to his friends and to those who have come in contact with him in his official capacity. But beyond that restricted circle they remain unknown or only guessed at. He has reorganized one Government department with eminent success, and is now engaged in the herculean labour of cleansing the Augean stables of the War Office. It is an open secret that Lord Esher declined the permanent secretaryships of two of the most important of our administrative departments. Nor did the prize of Cabinet office tempt him when last autumn he was strongly urged by his Sovereign to accept the office of Minister for War. Among Lord Esher's many gifts, perhaps the one that has stood him in best stead has been the faculty of recognising his own limitations and a wise determination to avoid tasks in which he knows he cannot command success. He was never intended by nature or temperament to be the leader of a forlorn hope or the champion of a lost cause.

Lord Esher is no orator, and he early in his career realised that he could not expect to win laurels in the Parliamentary arena. Whatever political ambitions he may at one time have cherished, they did not survive his first few years' experience of Parliamentary life. He had all the opportunities that any member of Parliament could desire who wishes to make a figure at St. Stephen's, but he lacks many of the essential qualities that are necessary for a successful Parliamentary career. In the House of Commons he made at least one speech. It was a dismal failure, and he appears to have accepted the general verdict as final. Men wondered, however, that so clever a man should have been so easily daunted, and that he should not have made greater use of his opportunities. To spur Lord Esher to action he needs the compulsion of some great cause, or large ideal or personal attachment, and none of these incentives was present during the troublous years of Mr. Gladstone's third Administration. He had entered public life at the age of twenty-six as private secretary to the Duke of Devonshire, then the Marquis of Hartington, and nominal leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone was in the midst of his Bulgarian agitation, and the Liberal triumph of 1880 was still two years off. For seven years "Reggie" Brett, as he was known in those days to his friends, held this post, and enjoyed the confidence of his chief. The political atmosphere engendered by the internecine struggles between the two wings of the Liberal party was not such as to inspire enthusiasm in the mind of a young man fresh to public life.

No one probably knows more of the secret history of those years than Lord Esher. The great Whig chieftain whom he served was the leader of one large section of the Liberal party who looked to him as the successor of Mr. Gladstone. He was, moreover, Secretary for War during the Egyptian war, the Soudan expedition, and the strained relations that existed between this country and Russia over the Afghan frontier. The young private secretary had plenty of opportunities of studying the working of the War office from the inside, and the recollections of those early days will no doubt prove of service in his present task. One gleam of the heroic illumines Lord Esher's memories of those days—his friendship for General Gordon. The two men were as dissimilar as could be imagined but between them there grew up a strong affection. General Gordon had nursed Lord Esher's brother on his deathbed, and the friendship thus formed was strengthned during the few years that intervened before the tragedy at Khartoum. Among the most valued of all Lord Esher's possessions at his charming retreat in Windsor Forest are a few keepsakes of the hero of Khartoum, which are carefully treasured as memorials of a devoted friendship.

Politics by no means absorbed all his attention; indeed, his friends complained that he paid far too little attention to the graver side of public life and his enemies whispered that he was not above indulging in political intrigue. He kept a small racing stud, and was a favourite in society. The acceptance by his father, the great Master of the Rolls, of a peerage, with its necessary corollary of the eventual exile of his son and heir to the House of Lords and the break-up of the Liberal party on the question of Home Rule, finally quenched any political ambitions that may have lingered in Lord Esher's mind.

During the next ten years he lived quietly at Orchardlea, his delightful house in Windsor Forest, finding congenial companionship in his books, flowers, friends, and his young family. His leisure moments were occupied with writing two slender volumes, one dealing with the political aspects of the eighteenth century, and the other with the personal relations of Queen Victoria and her Prime Ministers. "The Footprints of Statesmen" and "The Yoke of Empire" have both charm and insight as well as accurate knowledge, proofs of reflection, and wide reading; but neither is a serious contribution either to literature or history. His friends were wont to deplore that the gifts which they knew so well he possessed should during all these years be wasted in private when they might be expended in the service of the Empire. They had begun to fear that Lord Esher had permanently buried himself at Orchardlea, when to their surprise and delight he suddenly emerged from his retreat in 1895 and accepted the position of Secretary to the Office of Works. It is in the ordinary course of affairs a somewhat humdrum office, but Lord Esher enjoyed opportunities that no Secretary before his day had done. Almost three millions of money were to be expended on the construction of new Government offices. The great blocks of buildings that are now rising in Parliament-street and at South Kensington will be a permanent memorial of his tenure of office. Lord Esher has none of that inborn reverence for red-tape that characterises so many officials, nor has he any special liking for time-honoured precedents. An entirely new method was adopted in the building of the new Government offices Lord Esher had a profound disbelief in the capacity of architects to design a public building that would be fit to work in. The existing offices afford good ground for this scepticism. His view was that the new buildings were primarily intended for use, and not for show. He therefore decided that the arrangement of the interiors should be planned by the Office of Works, and the external veneering in stone alone left to the architect, who, in addition was rigidly confined to a simple style, and so could not go very far wrong. While Lord Esher was at the office of Works there was an unprecedented pressure of work, but it was never before done with greater ease or expedition. It also fell to his lot to organise three great public pageants, and he proved himself an unrivalled master of ceremonies. Everything was foreseen, everything was provided for; nothing was left to chance, and the result was that the whole of the complicated machinery worked with perfect smoothness. The whole responsibility for the second Jubilee procession fell upon his shoulders; and though in the case of the Queen's funeral and the Coronation of King Edward the task was shared by the Duke of Norfolk, as Hereditary Earl-Marshal, the real responsibility was borne by Lord Esher.

(Concluded on page 8.)

JAPANESE ADVANCE.

AN-JU OCCUPIED.

MAKHAROFF'S DASH.

RETURN TO PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Reuter wiring from Tokio states that the Emperor in opening the special Diet to-day said that the Government entered into negotiations with Russia, but that owing to the absence of sincerity in Russia's peaceful professions we were compelled to appeal to arms and cannot now hesitate until the object of the war is attained.

Reuter from Tokio wires that the British Minister refuses to endorse the application of Mr. Hales, the correspondent of the "Daily News" to accompany the Japanese forces, on the ground that Mr. Hales' reports in the Transvaal war were slanderous to the British Army.

The Japanese authorities require that the applications of all correspondents be endorsed by their respective Ministers. Mr. Hales is therefore excluded.

LONDON, MARCH 19

The Japanese in North Korea have occupied Anju and the line of the Cheng-cheng river.

A telegram from Admiral Alexeieff reports an engagement as having taken place between the patrols of both sides on the banks of the Cheng Cheng River near An-ju, and says Japanese infantry with guns occupy Pingyeng.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Constitutionalists and Progressives in the Japanese Diet have decided in view of the urgent need to give their united support to the Government's financial proposals thus ensuring complete approval.

Baron Suyematsu who is on a special mission in England had an interview with Lord Lansdowne yesterday.

JAPANESE REPAIRS OF SHIPS.

TWO THOUSAND MEN IN HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

A cable to the "Englishman" dated London, March the 18th states that all the Japanese docks are full with warships repairing.

Two thousand wounded are in hospital.

An "Englishman" special cable states there is much consternation at a Russian Official report that Japanese troops and some guns have been captured in Korea.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

An "Englishman" special cable dated London, March 19 states:—The report is now confirmed that the remainder of the Russian fleet made a dash for for Vladivostock on the 12th instant but sighting the Japanese returned to Port Arthur after being absent for about 40 hours.

JAPANESE MARCH THROUGH KOREA

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 19.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London 18th March, states that telegrams from Seoul describe the Japanese troops in Korea as marching 25 miles a day, carrying 100 lbs through rain, frost and blizzard.

IS CZARISM DOOMED?

WHAT IS RUSSIA FIGHTING FOR?

HER SUBJECTS REJOICE AT HER DEFEATS.

Whatever the value of various speculations as to the ultimate outcome of the war between Russia and Japan, two irrefutable facts, truly unparalleled in history, already stand out prominently to the amazement of the whole world, says the "Anglo-Russian." The first is that practically the whole of the Far Eastern section of Mighty Russia's fleet should have been partly annihilated, and partly disabled, and the rest checked and made useless within a few days from the outbreak of hostilities, and this without a correspondingly important loss to the enemy. As most of the Russian battleships, cruisers, etc., were practically brand new vessels of enormous cost, with all modern appliances, the defeat cannot be accounted for by the unfitness of these blind instruments of destruction, but solely by the utter corruption and incapacity of a Government and its officers, whose only excuse is: "We were caught napping, we were not warned, we were and still are unprepared, we did not think Japan would really fight." What, after all these years of Siberian railway construction, concentration of troops, and war vessels in the Far East, and the corresponding preparations of Japan, to pretend these innocent excuses? Yes, indeed, the Russians were "caught napping" and this perhaps in a more literal sense than the general public may think. For we fully believe in the truth of the reports that in the fatal hours of the Japanese attacks Russian officers and soldiers were enjoying themselves at the Circus of Port Arthur, or at a ball given on account of the birthday of the wife of Admiral Stark, and what the one or the other Russian pastime means, with its accompanying "vodka" and "zakouska," and again vodka and zakouska Russians at least know well enough.

The truth is that there is not and cannot be any intelligent enthusiasm among Russian officers in this war, at least not that genuine, earnest, calm but resolute enthusiasm which characterises the Japanese from the Emperor down to the rank and file of the army and people. For what after all are the Russians fighting for? They have no commercial markets either in Manchuria or in Korea worth mentioning. After more than 300 years commercial intercourse with China, Russian exports to that country in 1900 did not even amount to £700,000, compared with more than six millions British exports. These £700,000 are the Russian exports to the whole Chinese Empire; those to Korea and Manchuria only, are so insignificant that they are not even mentioned in Russian official annuals from which the above figure is taken.

The myth of Russia's need of a Far Eastern market for her exports must thus be dismissed as a real cause for her aggressions.

There is not even the excuse of a religious and national duty imposing upon Russia the protection of Christians Slavonian races against infidels, an excuse which Czarism always used in its historical wars against Mahomedan Turkey. The Chinese and the Japanese have nothing to do with the opression of Slavonic races, nor is there in the whole of Holy Orthodox Russia, even among the ignorant and fanatic masses of the people, any defined and traditional religious antagonism against the Japanese who generally speaking are to the Russians quite a terra incognita. Among the educated Russian classes there is even a kind of religious sympathy with the Japanese, whose national religion, Buddism within the last thirty years or so has been largely made the subject of exposition and comment in Russian literature, being highly admired by thinking Russians for its rationalistic, philosophic, ethical and altruistic doctrines.

To speak of some urgent necessity for Russia to open some new countries for the emigration of her surplus population is altogether out of the question. Russia's own territories are wanting population, and will be wanting it for generations and ages yet to come.

Thus in Russia's present war with Japan there are neither economic and commercial, nor racial and religious elements to raise any enthusiasm in the average Russian, military or civilian. When anyone goes to risk his life or limbs he naturally asks himself intelligently or instinctively what is the object, what good will it bring to him or to others. Both Russian officers and soldiers cannot help pondering over these questions in the present crisis, and the only reply to the terribly real question for whom and for what they should undergo hardships, suffering, disease and death, is the abstract, unconvincing stereotype phrase: "Za Czaria ee Otiechestvo!"—for the Czar and the Fatherland.

It is quite clear, to ourselves at least, that the Russian army, always, of course, with certain exceptions, has no heart in the whole dreadful business of either destroying the Japanese, or being destroyed themselves. The reports of various enthusiastic demonstrations and loyal addresses of which the Czar is a recipient have no worth whatever in a country where the other opposing side is compelled by knout and pistol to keep silent and conceal its real feelings. On the contrary—and here we come to the second fact unparalleled in history—millions and millions of Russian subjects, whose dear ones will suffer, and whose last savings will be cruelly wasted in this war, are simply rejoicing and offer thanksgivings for the defeat of Russian arms. From Finland comes the information that the Russian defeats in the Far East have been received with expressions of great joy. Families fell on their knees and thanked God with religious fervour on hearing of the blowing up of Russian warships. Other families celebrated the occasion by distributing food and drink among the poorer people. Poles, Jews, Armenians, and others equally rejoice at the blows received by their common oppressors, though they themselves are compelled to take part in the war and suffer from all its consequences. The unwary foreigner usually thinks of Russia as a country naturally inhabited by Russians of the Greek Orthodox faith, with certain exceptions. As a matter of fact, however, out of the whole population of the empire amounting at present to some 135 millions, fully 50 millions are neither Russian nor Greek Orthodox. These 50 millions have never willingly borne the Russian yoke, and of any real loyalty to the Czar or patriotic feeling for the Russian Empire, there can be no question. But even amongst the officially so-called Russians of the Greek Orthodox faith, there are now millions and millions, especially among the urban population, who have by this time fully opened their eyes to the fact that their Government is their worst enemy, that Russian policy has never been a truly national, people's policy, that any defeat of this Government, whether at the hands of an internal or external foe, must be considered as a matter for congratulation.

Such must be the attitude, in our opinion, of the vast majority of the population of the Russian Empire in its present conflict with Japan, a majority who have no interests whatever in the spreading of Russian dominion, or even simply influence over the disputed countries in the Far East.

On the other hand the establishment of Russian rule on the shores opposite Japan is for the latter a question of national existence, and the Japanese government, army, navy and people alike are unanimous on the absolute necessity of making a resolute stand against the foe. They know exactly whom they are fighting and what they are fighting for. The Japanese enthusiasm and readiness for any sacrifices are national and genuine beyond any doubt. We see it in the Mikado's sending imperial princes on board his warships to the thick of the battle, and in giving up the historical treasures accumulated in his palaces to increase the war funds. We see it in the Japanese Parliament giving full discretionary powers to the Government to act with perfect independence. We see it finally in the Japanese promptly subscribing four times over to the National War loan of a hundred millions yen. Compare all these facts with the Russian rush on their banks to withdraw their deposits, and with the so far futile attempts of the Government to raise a Foreign loan, and all commentaries on the nature of Russian and Japanese patriotism are superfluous.

We have already shown, with more detail, in our last issue how and why true and thinking Russian patriots desire the defeat of the Russian arms; but even should Russia ultimately defeat Japan, one can say with certainty, that she will not even in this case obtain a full victory, i.e., she will not be allowed by other Powers to reap the fruit of her victory, as has been the case after the last Russo-Turkish war. In either case Czarism is approaching its sure doom. The accumulated discontent and misery of the Russian people needs that last straw which breaks the back of the camel, and the present war has already acted upon their enforced mental and political lethargy with the stiring shock of a thunder bolt from the blue. The patience even of as ass has certain limits, and the long suffering of the Russian people it would seem has long passed the limits of ordinary human endurance.

If then the overthrow of Russian Autocracy may be the net result of the present clash of arms, the temporay calamity will turn out, for Russia at least, a blessing in disguise. For countlessly greater is the number of human beings falling every day victims to the Moloch of Czarism in time of peace than of those who can possibly fall at the hands of an outward enemy in time of war.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HEREROS' REVOLT.

German Force Defeated.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

Severe fighting has taken place in South West Africa.

A small force of Germans with numerous staff officers encountered the rearguard of the Hereros which was suddenly reinforced. The Germans retreated losing seven officers and nine men killed and three officers and two men wounded.

THE DEAD DUKE.

Funeral Arrangements.

The King and the Prince of Wales will attend the Duke of Cambridge's funeral.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The International Championship.

Scotland has beaten England in the Rugby International Match by six points to three.

Scotland thus becomes Champion.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT. Write for Probable Runners —CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE DISASTER.

British Vessel Sunk by Liner.

LOSS OF ALL HANDS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

It is officially announced that the submarine vessel A. 1 was sunk off the Nab by a liner yesterday, and all hands lost, including Lieutenant Mansergh and Sub-Lieutenant J. P. Churchill.

LATER.

Eleven lives were lost in the sinking of the submarine off the Nab. The boat was of the newest type and was inspected by the King and Prince of Wales during their recent visits to Portsmouth. The accident occurred during manœuvres.

The submarine was lying in forty feet of water, only her periscope showing, waiting to attack a battleship when a Cape liner struck her and sank her.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The Admiralty reports that a submarine has been run down by a liner off the Nab lightship. All hands were lost. Lieutenant Mansergh and Sub-Lieutenant Churchill were aboard

An "Englishman" special cable states:—The Submarine cut down by a liner in the Solent was sunk with its crew of eleven who were imprisoned in a steel tomb. Divers are searching but can find no trace of the vessel.

THE COTTON GAMBLE.

Failure of the Bull Leader

PANIC IN NEW YORK.

The announcement of the failure of Mr. Sully the leader of the American Cotton Bulls has caused a sensation on the New York Cotton Exchange.

LATER.

Mr. Sully's failure has caused a panic on the cotton exchange at New York where prices dropped 300 points. It has also smashed the wheat market and depressed stocks. The liabilities are estimated at two millions sterling.

On the Sully failure Liverpool opened 30 to 40 points lower. The feeling is now hopeful and it is expected full time will be resumed before long.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The failure of Mr. Daniel J. Sully, cotton bull was announced on the New York Exchange to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KAISER'S TOUR.

Visit to Gibraltar.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Kaiser William arrived at Gibraltar to-day, where the Governor, Sir George White, went on board the steamer Koenig Albert to welcome His Majesty who landed in a launch between two rows of boats from the British Squadron and drove with Sir George White and a brilliant suite to the chief points on the rock where the German flag was hoisted while a royal salute was fired from the galleries.

His Majesty will remain at Gibraltar for three days.

The British Military and Naval display was most impressive.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Attack on the Combes' Ministry.

A NARROW MAJORITY.

In the French Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Millerand charged the Government with neglecting the interests of workers, delaying the workmen's pensions and confining itself to fighting religious bodies.

M. Jaures defended M. Combes and the Chamber by 284 against 265 approved the Government.

The vote indicates a serious split among the Ministerialists.

FRANCE AND THE CLERICALS.

Speech by the Pope.

ADDRESS TO THE SACRED COLLEGE.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

His Holiness the Pope in a speech made to the members of the Sacred College deplored the rigorous anti-clerical measures in France which he said were contrary to the idea of liberty of the rights of the Catholic Church and the laws of civilization.

The Speech is considered significant in view of the approaching visit of President Loubet to Rome.

THE IRISH LAND ACT.

Operation of the Measure.

ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT STOCK.

The Government has issued five millions of 2¾ per cent. stock at 87 for the purposes of the Irish Land Act.

Subscriptions will close on the 25th instant.

WAR OFFICE REFORM.

The New Board.

PROMOTIONS FOR MEMBERS.

Colonels Stopford and Grierson of the War Office Board have been promoted to the rank of Major Generals.

THE UNIVERSITIES' BILL.

THE DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

VICEROY ON TIME WASTING DEVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

There was another long debate in the Viceroy's Council to-day on the Universities' Bill, some thirty amendments being disposed of. The only important change in the bill that was agreed to was to retain to all existing fellows, the privilege of the franchise in regard to the election of members of the Legislative Councils after the measure becomes law. One small consequential amendment was also adopted, all the remainder being lost.

The rejected amendments were all proposed by one or other of the same four members, who proposed amendments yesterday. They included the following proposals:—

(1) to limit the field from which the Chancellor should make his selections for fellows so as to afford proportionate representation to geographical areas and creeds and to non-officials. This was also supported by Mr. Morison.

(2) to charge a fee of fifty rupees annually to all fellows for the benefit of the University chest. This was also supported by Mr. Morison and his Highness the Agha Khan.

(3) to exempt graduates from the fee for registration as voters for fellowships.

(4) to extend to three years the period in which graduates must register to secure franchise.

(5) to give existing fellows a statutory proportion of the new fellowships.

(6) to make the introduction of the franchise into the Allahabad and Lahore Universities statutory.

(7) to remove Directors of Public Instruction from the list of ex-officio members of the syndicates.

(8) to extend the tenure of the senates first appointed under the bill to five years.

(9) to deprive teachers of a statutory proportion of seats upon syndicates and.

(10) to omit or weaken the provision in the bill under which syndicates can deprive graduates of their degrees in cases where they are convicted of serious offence.

The following remarks were made by Lord Curzon in adjourning the debate:—We have now come to large the group of clauses and amendments relating to that part of the Bill which deals with the subject of affiliated colleges. I therefore propose that we should adjourn at the present stage. As regards Monday, I think, it will probably be the desire of every hon'ble member here, if it be possible to conclude the debate upon that day, and I would suggest therefore that as we still have on the agenda paper 35 amendments to dispose of, we had better meet rather earlier in the morning. I think the Council should meet at 10 o'clock instead of 11 on Monday. There is one other observation that I should like to make with regard to the discussion that has taken place on these amendments. I think some hon'ble members have been disposed to take advantage with an almost undue liberality of the privilege of reply. I have not one word to say about the most reasonable brevity which, they have observed in making their speeches or motions, but as regards the reply, of course, if an hon'ble member is to consider it his duty to answer every objection that has been raised by every honourable member round the table, discussion may go on for ever. Our rules admit of the privilege of reply, and therefore, I do not presume to regard it as irregular; but I may say that I have never seen the prerogative of reply interpreted in any assembly with the exceeding liberality that is done here. I sat in the House of Commons for twelve years and I can say that such a thing would never have been permitted there. Indeed the privilege of reply is only conceded to a mover on rare occasions and so far from a member thinking it his duty to reply to every objection, his attitude is that the majority of the objections are not worth answering at all. I wish that honourable members here could see their way to adopting that position to a rather greater extent than they do now. We will meet again on Monday and I hope that we shall be able to complete the bill on that afternoon.

A CALCUTTA PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

A decision has been given by Mr. Justice Sale in the first stage of the case which has been going on before the High Court in Calcutta in which Mr. Petersen Sues, Mr. Schiller and others for reinstatement as partner in the firm of Messrs. Piggot, Chapman and Company, Exchange Brokers, Calcutta. This decision is to refuse the application of the defendants to have the matter settled by arbitration under the deed of partnership. The issues will now therefore be tried out in Court.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT POSTINGS.

The following postings in the Telegraph Department are about to take place:—Mr. Larkins, Deputy Director-General, proceeds on two months' leave at the end of March and will be relieved by Mr. Gompertz who will be succeeded by Mr. Dempster, Mr. R. O. Lees joining the Construction Branch and Mr. E. Goodall taking charge of the Check Office. Mr. Code, Superintendent of the Calcutta Telegraph Office, proceeds on six months' leave from the 30th instant and will be succeeded by Mr. R. Gibbs from Madras, Mr. Meredith from Assam becoming Superintendent of the Madras Office and Mr. Babington taking charge of the Assam Division. Mr. Elrington, Superintendent of the Telepraph Storeyard, Calcutta, has been granted a year's leave from the 17th April and will be relieved by Mr. J. Hewett from Arakan who in turn will be succeeded by Mr. C. Roy. Mr. H. Olphert, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bengal Division proceeds on nineteen months' combined leave from the 25th April on relief by Mr. N. Leslie, Mr. M. Thompson taking charge of the Agra Telegraph Office.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL FORBES.

MADRAS, MARCH 19.

A serious accident yesterday befell Colonel W. E. G. Forbes, C. B. Assistant Adjutant-General while handling a rook rifle, resulting in the loss of a finger and thumb of the right hand.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The convocation of the Madras University for the conferring of degrees was held in the Senate House yesterday evening, the Chancellor Lord Ampthill presiding. The candidates presented for degrees numbered 656 and included one lady, Miss Agnes de Rozario who was cheered.

Canon Bell then delivered a long and interesting address.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following native officers have been selected for duty as Orderlies to His Majesty the King, during the coming summer: Risaldar Kala Singh Bahadur, 2nd Lancers; Risaldar Tilok Singh Bahadur, 31st Lancers; Subadar-Major Magar Singh Bahadur, 26th Punjabis; and Atar Singh, 76th Punjabis.

Colonel A. B. Fenton has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Quarter-master-General in India, vice Colonel Mullaly acting as Quarter-master General. Major Cowper acts as A. Q. M. G. at Army Headquarters, vice Fenton. Major G. de Barrow, D.A.Q.M.G. for Mobilisation, proceed Home on eight months' leave.

SERIOUS SHIKAR ACCIDENT.

OFFICER MAULED BY A PANTHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 19.

A shikar accident of a rather serious nature occurred yesterday at Basar station on the Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway about 118 miles from here. The particulars to hand state that Capt. R. W. Burton of the 98th Infantry who has been commissioned to write a history of the Hyderabad Contingent was out shooting in company with Lieut. Morris of the 96th Berar Infantry three miles away from the station when a panther appeared in the path. Capt. Burton immediately fired both barrels at the animal but missed and the panther thereupon sprang upon him mauling him seriously. A terrible struggle ensued between man and beast which might have ended fatally for the former had not Lieut. Morris fired into the air and frightened the panther away it being impossible to fire at it just then without incurring the risk of killing Capt. Burton.

Lieut. Morris at once wired to Lieut.-Col. McSwiney at Bolarum for help and a special train was ordered to proceed to Basar, Lieut. Robb I M S accompanying it.

Capt. Burton who was brought in last night to Bolarum has been seriously mauled on the left arm and both thighs.

PAPER-CHASES IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The Calcutta LightHouse Paper Chase Cup to-day, was won by Mr. Ralli, Mrs. Hayward being second.

OFFICIALS AND STATE TELEGRAMS.

A resolution in the "Gazette," enjoins on Government officers, need of economy in regard to the use of clear line telegrams and lays down that such messages are only to be sent by certain specified officials and then only in cases of great public importance.

PERSIAN APPOINTMENTS.

Captain H. A. K. Gough is gazetted British Vice-Consul at Kermanshah, Persia and Captain S. G. Knox as political assistant at Bushire. Captain L. H. Haworth succeeding Captain Knox at Quetta.

BANGALORE SPRING RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 18.

The day was marred by two mishaps. In the very first race St. Rule the winner kicked Rubicon, the favourite twice in the same place at starting, breaking his ribs, and it is probable he will have to be destroyed; then in the last race Field got away without the steelpen and Major Dougold of the Carabineers on Grand Duke broke the stirrup leather and came down, the rest of the field finishing the race, but on the representation of Colonel Jones the starter and on evidence taken, the stewards decided the race shall be run again to-morrow. The starter explained that he lowered the gate to save one of the riders from being strangled and warned the field, it was no start.

CUBBON PLATE.

Mr. Kindersley's St. Rule 9st. 2lbs., Capt. Randall 1
Major Jollie's Best Shot 9st. 12lbs., Mr. Saunders 2
Major Harrison's De Wet 8st. 10lbs., Gooloo.. 3

Also ran: Rubicon 10st. 7lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Rubicon, 1 1-2 to 1 against Best Shot, threes the others. Won by half a length. Time—1min. 50secs. Distance one mile.

BEDOUIN PLATE.

Mr. Webster's Syndic 9st. 7lbs., Mr Saunders 1
Colonel Desaraj Urs' Delight 9st. 7lbs., Capt. Randall 2
Colonel Sprot's Harefoot 10st. 10lbs., Major Dougall 3

Also ran: Chance Shot and Matussan.

Betting: Evens on Harefoot and Delight, 6 to 4 against Chance Shot, eights Syndic, 50 to 1 against Matussan. Won by a length. Time—1min. 59secs Distance one mile.

BANGALORE PLATE.

Major Dougall's Lancer 10st 10lbs., Owner... 1
Mr. West's Firebrand 9st 4lbs., Capt. Randall 2
Mr. Symond's Cleopatra 11st. 7lbs., Colonel Armstrong 3

Also ran: Rosamond 9st. 11lbs., Tipperary Boy 9st. 10lbs., Flight 8st. 1lb., Shot Silk 8st. 7lbs., and Sardine 8st.

Betting: Evens on Firebrand, 1 1-4 to 1 against Cleopatra fours Lancers, fives Flight, eights Rosamond and Tipperary Boy tens others. won by a neck. Time-1min. 2secs. Distance three-quarter mile.

THE SCURRY.

Major Hoare's Cossack 9st. 5lbs. Mcqude...... 1
Major Zogan Home's Nipcat 11st. 12lbs. Capt. Randall 2
Major Logan Hame's Mary Jane 12st. 7lbs., Major Dougall........ 3

Also ran Black Michael 10st. 7lbs. and Satanita 9st. 8lbs.

Petting 1 1-2 to 1 against Nipcat, threes Cossack, fours Black Michael, Fives Mary Jane, 20 to 1 Satanita. Won by half a length. Time—4mins. 2 2 5secs. Distance three furlongs.

POLO SCURRY.

Captain Peel's Bayleaf 8st. 12lbs., Smith...... 1
Mr. Webster's Derision 10st. 7lbs., Major Dougall 2
Major Hamilton's Defendant 8st. 10lbs., Gooloo 3

Also ran Mahomet 9st. 0lb., and Mickey Free 8st. 7lbs.

Betting: Evens on Mahomet and Bayleaf, 1 1-2 to 1 against Defendant, eights Mickey Free, 20 to 1 Derision. Won by a length. Time-4mins. 3 4-5secs. Distance three furlongs.

CHARGER RACE.

Major Hamilton's Scissorman 9st. 1lb., Capt. Randall 1
Capt. Peel's the Gaffer 10st. 10lbs., Owner ... 2

Steelpen 11st. 0lb. failed to start. Grand Duke 10st. 7lb., finished unridden the whole distance and the race is to be run again as before stated Won by 1 1-2 length. Time—1min. 3 3-5secs. Distance one mile.

BANGALORE, MARCH 19.

The charger race which was declared no race by the Stewards last night was run over again this afternoon when the result was, scissorman 1 Grand Duke 2. The Gaffer and Steelpen made a dead heat for third place. So that Scissorman retains his win of yesterday. He won by four lengths to-day and betting on him was even money.

MR. ALEX. MARSH'S CONCERT.

THE climax to a musical season of exceptional interest in Bombay, was reached on Saturday night by the highly admirable and successful concert given by Mr. Alex. Marsh in the Town Hall. Mr. Marsh was, of course, the great and all powerful attraction; but he was supported by a number of capable local amateurs, and so far from the occasion being one entirely for the display of a single individual's excellencies a Bombay audience has rarely enjoyed a concert of such all round high quality. The hall was filled with a gathering the most critical that Bombay can produce and its keen enjoyment of each item of the unusually interesting programme was evinced by applause which ran the gamut of enthusiasm and rapture. Mrs. Collie and Mrs. Millard opened the concert with a piano and violin duet, a "Rondo" by Beethoven, which was most skilfully played and which was very warmly applauded. The audience were, however, eager for Mr. Marsh who was down for the second item on the programme, and whose reception was of the most gratifying character. His first contribution was that fine song of Sullivan's "The Sailor's Grave," and it was sung with all the sympathy and effect of the perfect artiste. Mr. Marsh was in superb voice and his dramatic instincts and theories of interpretation were given full play. No singer could wish for higher testimony of his power to move his audience than the thrilling hush of the assembly during the softest passages of the beautiful air; and after the grand final burst of the strain his hearers broke into deafening applause. There was no denying the demand for more and by way of contrast Mr. Marsh gave "A Castle In the Air," a merry and delightful number which was greatly appreciated. A very successful appearance was made by Miss Russell who, in such circumstances, could have been excused for feeling a little nervous. She has a melodious voice and she sang Hawley's pretty song "The Sweetest Flower that Blows" with great charm. An encore was loudly demanded and she responded with a well-known and popular Lullaby which displayed the quality of her voice even better than the first effort. The applause she again secured was unstinted and whole hearted. Mr. Marsh again appeared and gave two widely differing numbers, "Life" by Bluementhal and Marzial's cheery song "My Love is Come," both of which were given with splendid effect. The rollicking strain of the latter as rendered by Mr. Marsh in the most spirited manner was tremendously acclaimed. The next items were a couple of plaintive songs, Sullivan's "Gone" and Bluementhal's "And Yet," which were effectively given by Mr. Faulkner and were cordially applauded. A violin solo in adagio and andante movements, from Handel was well and carefully played by Mrs. Collie, accompanied by Mrs. Millard and was greatly appreciated; and then the audience sat up to hear Mr. Marsh interpret the Toreador Song from "Carmen." It is safe to say that such a rendering has never previously been heard in public in Bombay for, so far as one knows, there has never been an artiste in the city of equal capability to this singer whose great powers were fully revealed in this fine, dramatic song. That the audience were enraptured was beyond all question. The enthusiasm was wonderful; the song was one of the most popular; probably everybody in the Hall had heard it in other circumstances; but none could have heard it more magnificiently rendered; for the artiste was one of the foremost of English opera singers whose reputation was built upon his success in this among other performances. To the great salvoes of applause with which the hall rang upon the finish of the "Toreador" Mr. Marsh replied with the humorous "Too-hoo said the Owl" which captivated the audience and evoked further demands for more. The next items were, however, contributed by Mrs. Grove, whose songs "The Rose" by Noel-Johnson, and Maud Valerie Whites, "When the Swallows homeward fly" were very tastefully sung. She has an admirable voice and her rendering of the two numbers produced a hearty recall, the final verse of the second song being repeated as an encore. The end of the programme was reached by Mr. Marsh giving "Long ago in Alcala" a lively air with an old fashioned refrain. It appealed as successfully to the audience as his previous efforts and as if they could never have enough they clamoured for more. "Simon the Cellarer" was Mr. Marsh's response and his dramatic rendering of that admirable and popular item sent the audience home in an enthusiastic humour. An admirable feature of the concert was that though there were numerous encores the audience got home in good time because the device of an interval in the programme was dispensed with. The enjoyment of the audience was uninterrupted from the opening of the concert to the close. The duty of playing the piano accompaniments for the artistes was shared by Mrs. Millard, Mrs. Macbeth, who accompanied Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Clement Robinson, who accompanied Mrs. Grove, Mr. Faulkner, and Mr. J. Da Costa, the latter very ably accompanying Mr. Marsh in most of his songs.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE CAMP.

THE annual camp of the Bombay Light Horse, which opened at Santa Cruz on Tuesday the 8th instant, was closed on Saturday evening last when the squadron was inspected by General Proudfoot, Commanding the Bombay District. The average attendance during the camp was above thirty, but on parade on Saturday evening there were present forty-five members of the Corps. The total strength of the Corps is 63 of whom 10 are absent up-country and at Home, 5 sick and 3 absent. During the period the squadron was under canvas it performed good practical work in manœuvring across country thus familiarising the members with the nature of the ground. The opening day was devoted to equipment and dismounting drill. On the morning of the 10 instant, was held the first mounted parade when some thirty sabres mustered and scouting was practised over hunting country towards Sahar and Vehar. Successive mornings were alternately devoted to field firing in extended order at earthen "chatties" at short ranges, some thirty men covering a line of about half a mile. Two mornings were devoted to practical attack and defence, one force occupying the ground in the neighbourhood of Sahar Hill, and the other attacking from the direction of the black bridge near Coorla. The first of these practical demonstrations of mimic warfare was carried out admirably. The defending force selected a strong position, had their horses linked in security and scouts were thrown out to give warning of the approach of the enemy. The attack being repulsed, the cease fire was sounded at about a quarter to 8 o'clock and troops returned in extended order to the camp. On the second occasion the force that had defended the attack so successfully, prepared for an attack. The first line was taken due north-east to attack from and a detachment was despatched due north to attack the position of the defence in flank. Time did not permit of this admirable disposition being carried out, but the umpire decided that the horses of the attacking force were well hidden, that the advance across the open country was excellently carried out and, perhaps if time had allowed, the flank movement might have been successful in turning the defenders' position. On Saturday afternoon General Proudfoot who was accompanied by an orderly officer visited the camp for the purpose of inspecting the squadron. The General first inspected the Corps dismounted and saw the members go through manual exercises, which were performed with credit. Afterwards the squadron formed up in columns of two and paraded in squadron line. The Corps then proceeded to the rifle range, where field firing was gone through. The percentage of hits was close upon 77. On returning, the squadron marched past in single file and by sections. Finally they marched past the saluting point in line, at trot and at gallop. Time did not permit of further movements being carried out and the squadron having wheeled into line, halted when the Inspecting Officer addressed a few words to Major Cuffe, Lieutenant Heugh & Symons, Lieutenant F. A. Reddie, Acting Adjutant and the non-commissioned officers and men. He said he was very much pleased with what he had seen. The drill was excellent and the shooting was good. Having been (Adjutant of the B. V. R. Corps some twenty-four years ago, he fully understood the difficulties of volunteers attending the parade and the sacrifices involved. It had been said that on an emergency two hundred mounted men might be available and he considered that if two hundred men were available of the same Corps that he had inspected that afternoon, there was no need for the regular force to be in Bombay. In conclusion he said it would be a pleasure to him to submit a favourable report of the inspection.

Before the camp breaks up another long distance ride has been arranged in the north towards Tulsi, when the members will submit maps sketched from memory, which have hitherto proved to be approximately correct.

AVESTA AND BIBLE.

THEIR RELATION TO MODERN SCIENCE.

The following is a summary of a public lecture given by Rev. H. Mac Neile at the C. M. S. Hall, Grant Road on Saturday evening :—

There are four points on which both the Avesta and the Bible come into contact with physical science. (1) Creation : The Avesta (Vend. I) relates the creation of 16 different districts in succession, and 16 other counter creations of noxious beings, among which are winter and certain animals. The Bible describes one continuous creation, beginning with intensely heated and widely diffused matter, and proceeding in successive periods to the formation of separate spheres, and the peopling of this one with plants, animals and man. In is needless to discuss which is most in accordance with scientific truth. Also the Avesta makes the surface of the earth increase to double its size after it became inhabited. No parallel statement occurs in the Bible. (2) The Flood : The Bible records that the flood was caused not simply by rain but by an inrush of the sea. There is evidence of this over large tracts of the earth's surface, in the strata of what Geologists have called Diluvium. The flood of the Avesta (Vend. II) was of snow, and the protection raised against it was an earthen enclosure. (3) Animals : These are distinguished in the Avesta as being from two sources, some are the work of Ahura Mazda, and are highly esteemed ; others are from the evil creator, and are a blot upon creation. Among the former are dogs, hedgehogs and cocks ; and among the latter are snakes tortoises and ants. In the Bible some animals are accounted clean and some unclean ; this does not refer to their origin or character, but simply to the permission that was accorded to the Jews to use some rather than others for food and sacrifice. The distinction was temporary ; and it has been said that bacteriological science in our own day makes a very similar distinction between meats. (4) Famine : According to the Avesta certain sins committed by men will bring famine : burning a corpse increases snow, winter and drought : the ignorant man who attempts to cleanse the unclean brings a famine of corn and grass : killing a water dog dries up pastures. According to the Bible moral causes may result in famines, and national sins have sometimes been punished by drought, or pestilence, but no physical connection is alleged. There are other points on which the Bible, but not the Avesta, offers comparison with modern scientific discoveries, such as lightning is connected with rain in the way of cause and effect. Ps.CXXXV,7 The deposit of rain is the result of a fall in the temperature beyond that point at which the atmosphere is saturated with moisture, but to explain the saturation and the fall, and why the deposit is into rain and not cloud, is a complicated problem, and electricians have recently arrived at the conclusion that the result is brought about by electrical activity. The circulation of water is described in Eccl. I 7, sea water rising by evaporation so as to become spring water again. This, though not a very recent discovery, is distinctly a modern thought it was anciently unknown. The interstellar space is spoken of in Job XXVI,7 in a way that the translation fails to express. That space is occupied by what is not subject to the law of gravity, which causes aggregation, but to a law of a different kind which causes diffusion. All gravitating matter adheres together with more or less tenacity. i.e. it is more or less "thick," impeding the passage of bodies through it, but the word used in this verse of Job is literally "Thinness." It is only in our own day that this truth has been recognised.

At the close of the lecture, the Rev Mr. Mac Neile said that was the last lecture of the series of the course for the winter session and he did not hope to commence a second series of lectures before the monsoon. However, the room was open to all as a reading room. Referring to the lectures he had already given he said from the study of the Avesta and the Bible he had come to a conclusion that the morality of the Avesta had surprised him, but its science was shallow and not truthful, and its teachings about the way to eternity were not what one could rest upon. The writings showed that the heart of the author was filled with the earnest desire of going to God and of leading others to Him; but that he was unenlightened and fell into many grievous mistakes. So that as a sequence they could not trust the Avesta as being certainly the word of God nor could they be sure of everlasting salvation by following it. On the other hand the Bible, though it did not profess to be a manual of science taught all the scientific subjects, some of them being of the very same instances as found in the Avesta. But in every instance what taught it was proved to be true by the most recent scientific discoveries. So that it was by this means accredited to them as being in the very truth the word of God. Every one might trust to it as perfect assurance for salvation. It was firm as a rock to rest upon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results .—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	16	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	43	26	56
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	16	13	22
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	44	34	48
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	12	9	19
G Mahim and Worli	4	3	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	14
Total	141	123	202
Same date last year	181	139	251

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	6	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	28	9	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	30	33	48
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	10	12	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	43	43	57
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	3	11
G Mahim and Worli	8	4	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	19	21
Total	133	129	200
Total plague deaths to date	279,314	221,734	
Same date last year	195	185	286

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 18th March was as under :—Dr, J. C. Huston Mission House, Wadhwan 101 doses : Officer of the P. R Laboratary 1 dose.

The "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent says :—The survival of the Government to introduce a Budget becomes more and more a matter of uncertainty. There are persistent rumours of renewed Cabinet dissensions, to which colour is given by the irritable demeanour of Ministers in their public performances. An impression prevails that Mr. Balfour would almost welcome a plausible opportunity of inviting defeat—such, for instance, as might be offered by a division in which it would be possible to represent the Opposition as voting against some measure of national defence.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Influence of The War.

BRITISH RAILWAY CONDITIONS.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, March 4.

One of the aspects of the Far Eastern crisis has been largely lost sight of in the natural interest that attaches to the naval and military movements connected with the war. This is the matter in its relation to the finances of this country. Following upon the enormous outlay necessitated by the successful prosecution of the Boer war we have had a period of depression in the money market which has made itself felt in many ways—notably in the tremendous fall in the value of Government securities, and the extreme reluctance of capital to enter upon fresh enterprises. At the same time there has been of late a great movement towards municipal improvements, and it is not too much to say that the expenditure of local authorities in recent years has far exceeded the limits which prudence should have dictated, and has loaded the country with an enormous debt which must constitute a burden upon this and succeeding generations. True, the large expenditure by local authorities has largely contributed to the activity which has prevailed in the industrial world during the past few years, but there is ample evidence that the wave of prosperity has spent itself, and that we are faced with the prospect of industrial depression.

At such a moment then it is peculiarly unfortunate that the long smouldering fire of resentment on the part of the Japanese at their deprivation of their rights at the close of the Chinese war should have burst into flame. War in the Far East even at the best must be a matter of some duration, whilst its reflex is seen in the serious unrest which prevails in business circles in every European capital. At the worst the present war will be followed by one of much greater magnitude in which all the great Powers will take part. At the best there will be a complete upheaval in the commerce of the Far East, and more pronounced pessimism on the part of the Western financiers. Latterly our national expenditure has grown by leaps and bounds. Our naval and military preparations now cost us twice as much as they did a decade ago. In nothing that seemed good to us to do have we hesitated on the score of expense. Millions have poured out like water, not only for the subjugation of the Boers, and the purpose of putting ourselves into a proper state of defence, but on all kinds of schemes, which, although in themselves excellent, and calculated to prove of lasting benefit to the nation, have nevertheless been carried out at a frightful cost. We needed in any case a period of repose in which to retrench. With war clouds hanging darkly over us it becomes more than ever necessary to cry Halt ! With Consols at 86 all thought of expenditure for the sake of mere improvement should be absolutely postponed.

In its usual monthly estimate of Stock Exchange values the "Bankers' Magazine" gives the aggregate of the 325 representative securities selected for comparison as £2,896,851,000 at the prices on February 20th showing a decrease of £83,826,000 or 2.8 per cent, as compared with the total estimated at the prices quoted on January 20. The depreciation is more serious than any that has occurred within a month's time for many months past. It is an obvious consequence of the anxieties caused by the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan, and the special feature of the slump is that it has affected foreign Government securities, which for various reasons have been relatively but little affected by the depression in the stock and share markets during the last few years. Of course the pressure of sales from the Continent has increased the weakness in our own investment and speculative markets, which were already suffering from a plethora of securities. The war seems to have caught the Continental bourses, noticeably those of Paris and Berlin (Vienna has been much less disturbed) in a very unprepared state for such a reaction as an outbreak of war usually induces. The "Bankers' Magazine" points out that its estimate of aggregate value for its representative list is the lowest recorded since that list was revised ten years ago. This average decline for the month in the group of foreign Government securities is 4.3 per cent, the aggregate value of the group being at the date given £798,162,000, and the total loss for the month £35,976,000. The par value is £928,539,000.

A still larger percentage decline for the month, 7.2 per cent, is shown for the group of foreign railway bonds. French Rentes, Spanish Fours, and Russian and Japanese stock have been chiefly affected amongst the Government securities. The decline in the mining group (chiefly South African gold securities) is no less than 11.8 per cent for the month, the difficulties of the Paris market being no doubt largely accountable for this. British railway shares show an average fall of 2.9 per cent for the month, but in this case the deduction of the dividends must be allowed for. American railway shares have declined 3.9 per cent, and even in this case the influence of the war is admitted, though the general American speculative position has also not been without influence. The fact is that, owing to the increasing solidarity of the world's markets, it is difficult to say where the effect of a decided slump in any quarter may not be felt. The only exceptions to the decline for the month are British municipal securities, Colonial Government stocks, Australasian bank shares, insurance shares, and coal and iron shares, all of which show slight advances. Insurance shares, it may be noted, appear to have recovered from the influence of the Baltimore fire.

The railway situation in Great Britain does not tend to improve, and shareholders continue to be much exercised as to the future, in view of the appearance of a decline in the dividends, which have already fallen to a point that affords grounds for dissatisfaction. The fact is that there are only two directions in which greater economy in the working of British railway traffic appears to be probable. The first of these is the employment of wagons of larger capacity for goods and mineral traffic. The second is the general adoption of larger train loads. The matter is environed with difficulties, which are every now and again assuming new phases. Most of the leading British railway companies have now, within the last few years, made trial of large capacity wagons. Most of them have also built or purchased heavier locomotives, as a necessary preliminary to the adoption of heavier loads. They appear to have stopped at experiments, although in the majority of cases the experiments have been, in theory at least, entirely satisfactory. In practice it has been different. The railway companies have not handled the private traders on their several systems with tact and liberality, and those gentlemen are not, therefore, prepared to assist them, although most of them fully recognise that in the long run the suggested reforms would be to their own advantage. The fact is that the private traders own something like half a million wagons, which they are not prepared to "scrap" without some understanding with the railway companies as to what equivalent or compensation they may look for if they do so. Hitherto the railway companies have made no sign. They do not seem disposed to assist their traders to adapt their local and structural arrangements to the employment of large wagons and in some cases they have refused to divide with the traders any economy of transport due to the use of larger wagon and heavier train-loads.

Now, the "scrapping" of the whole of the traders wagons as a preliminary to the general adoption of those reforms, would involve those gentlemen in a possible expenditure of over five millions sterling, until the supersession of the older by the newer stock was complete. This expenditure would be very much felt, whereas present railway rates and charges although high are only what they have always been accustomed to and the traders, therefore, do not take kindly to a revolution in which they have to bear the brunt of expense without any assurance of ultimate gain. The matter is, however, a serious one for the railway companies. Their finances are going from bad to worse. In order to accommodate the increases of traffic some of them have had to double and even treble a large part of their systems. As a case in point, the Midland Railway Company has had to double its line from Kettering to London, because of the inrease in its metropolitan coal traffic. Heavier train-loads and larger wagons would render this further doubling unnecessary but if the leading lines are content to go making use of 8-ton and 10-ton wagons, the multiplication of such small units is likely to compel the companies to lay other lines, not to speak of the heavier cost involved in haulage. The objection has been raised that the short hauls in this country do not suit the use of high-capacity wagons, but the objection has been answered effectually by the experience of the North-Eastern Railway, which has an average haul not exceeding twelve miles, but which nevertheless, get three trips daily out of the 40-ton wagons lately adopted, each of which is thereby enabled to discharge in that time about 120 tons of minerals.

The hopeful views of English and French authorities concerning the future of African and other colonial cotton are not shared by the "Manufacturers' Record" of Baltimore, U. S. A. The Record affects to be amused by the attempts of Europeans to foster the growth of cotton in competition with the American fibre. It reminds us that in the early years of the last century Bonaparte attempted to make France an independent cotton-grower. In 1897 a distinguished agriculturist, by name Lasteyrie, was employed by the French Government to give instruction in the culture of the cotton plant. He published a treatise on the subject entitled "Du Cotonnier, et de sa Culture," in which he gave an account of the various kinds of cotton in different parts of the world and the modes of cultivating it. The Minister of the Interior also at the same time sent a circular letter to the Prefects of all the Departments, requesting their particular attention to the cultivation of cotton, informing them that he had sent for cotton seed to Spain, Italy, and North America to be distributed to the different Departments, and offering a premium of one franc for every kilogramme of cotton raised and cleaned ready for spinning. The same paper also recalls past attempts of Great Britain to become an independent cotton-grower. It says :—The East India Company undertook the cultivation of cotton on an extensive scale. They sent to the United States an agent to procure men accustomed to the improved growth of the staple in Louisiana. Eight or ten individuals of this description were found, and in consideration of the high inducements offered they left Natchez, Miss., in 1840 in the service of the Company, carrying with them seed-cotton, gins, models of gin-houses, &c, The term of service contracted for was five years, but with all the capital of the Company, the judgment of the agent, and the skill of the American planters, the experiment in India did not succeed, and the experimenters returned home. The Manufacturers' Record seems to forget that economic conditions have changed somewhat since the time of John Company and Napoleon.

The first annual report to the shareholders of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, dealing with the period between June 1, 1902, the date of the establishment of the bank, and December 31, 1903 draws attention to the working and scope of the bank, the sole business of which is to advance money to small landowners, who have in many cases been preyed upon by usurers. The results are regarded as so far satisfactory, and though the proportion of land taxpayers who have become clients of the bank is not large, there are prospects of satisfactory development. The Khedivial Agricultural Society has for some years provided for the small proprietors specially selected cottonseed, and by an arrangement with the bank special loans are furnished to meet the cost. It has now been arranged that demands for seed shall be made to the banks agents, the seed being provided by the Agricultural Society and distributed by the Government agents as before. Experiments are being made to determine whether manure can be distributed on the same terms. As the amount of loans granted has exceeded the present capital raised, arrangements have been made with the National Bank of Egypt to provide funds in anticipation of a further issue, and the Egyptian Government have unofficially agreed to extend their subvention guaranteeing 3 per cent. per annum on the capital employed to a further £2,500, 00, which it is proposed to raise gradually by debentures as the money is required. It is expected that the wider scope of the bank' with no increase in working expenses to correspond, will operate in favour of the shareholders, some of whom are not very well satisfied with their dividend of 4 per cent. between which and the rate of interest charged to the borrowers there is a pretty wide margin.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION EXHIBIT,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—In order to give a more extensive knowledge of what is included under the heading of technical education, I propose to have a fairly complete exhibition at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute which will be open to visitors free of charge on Tuesday the 22nd and Wednesday the 23rd instant. The exhibits will include work done in connection with Machine Drawing, Pattern-making, Smithy Machine Tools, Lathes and Fitting. Also exhibits in Physics, Electric Lighting and Power for instructional purposes. A third section will show the work done in connection with Textile Manufacture from raw cotton to the cloth. Miscellaneous exhibits will include specimens of machines manufactured in the Institute, specimens from the Museum of the Institute Books and Machine Tools required to be used by students There will likewise be exhibits in connection with aluminium holloware and enamelled work all forming part of the Institute work. The exhibition will be open on Tuesday till 5 p. m., and on Wednesday from 10 till 2 and 6 to 6.30 p.m.

H. MONIE.
Principal.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander N. F. J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi which port she left on 18th instant, with the Government stores and the following details :—Captain Pridham R. E. 8 Co. S. and M., Commander Aves, R.I.M., Mr. M. M. Pereira, District Staff Officer 9 European details, 125 native details and 21 followers.

A RUPEE LOAN OF THREE CRORES.

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The following press communique is issued to-day :—

During the coming year 1904-5 the Government of India propose to raise a rupee loan of 3 crores of Rupees for Railways and Irrigation works ; they reserve to themselves the full liberty to vary the amount now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

TILAK'S ACQUITTAL.

A CONGRALULATORY MEETING.

POONA, March 20.

A mass meeting of the inhabitants of Poona was held this evening in the city for the purpose of congratulating the Hon. Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare and Mr. Karandikar who helped Mr. Tilak during the trial. A number of persons came from Bombay Thana, Nasik and other places ; Doctor Patwardhan presided. The first resolution put to the meeting was to pass a vote of thanks to the Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the Hon'ble Mr. Batty for doing justice. The next resolution was to thank the Hon. Mr. Khare and Mr. Karandikar for assisting Mr. Tilak and the last one was for congratulating Mr. Tilak on the result of appeal. Several speeches were made and the meeting terminated amidst vociferous cheers for Tilak.

PLAGUE, ITS PREVENTION, AND CURE.

On Thursday the 17th inst., I heard Dr. Choksi's Lecture on the above subject at the Framji Hall. Sir James Monteath who presided recommended the mill Agents to build houses for these hands. This has been done already and failed, because the hands are so conservative that they prefer to pay high rents in Kamatipura, rather than cheap rents near the mills. They insist, from their point of view, upon their temple, market and the society of their caste fellows being also provided for them. This has only been successfully established at Mr. Tata's Swadeshi Mill, Kurla, where they are so far from Bombay that they are obliged to live in the houses built for them at the mill.

Dr. Choksi's lecture was a confession of failure. "We know what plague is but we cannot cure it. In the earlier periods of the epidemic, we used to prescribe alcohol. Now we have given that up in all its forms, and we recommend people never to touch it. Its use lowers the nervous system before an attack, and during an attack makes the patient more easily succumb. Many patent drugs have been advocated, but we do not know one that is of any use, that can be relied on to cure the disease. All that are cured have to thank their own Vital Force ; Nature is the best remedy that we know of." The audience applauded the denunciation of alcohol, they were gratified to find that medical men are no longer advocating its use, their moral sense approved the sentiment expressed by the lecturer. Sir Dr. Bhalchandra at the close thanked Dr. Choksi for having stated this view so clearly and definitely.

The burden of the lecture was as follows ; "Because we know what the disease is and cannot cure it, because we have to confess our failure all round, therefore we recommend you to put your trust in serums. We honestly tell you that serums are of no use when you have the disease on you, therefore you should use them before you are attacked, their use is as prophylactics, as medicines which guards against, which ward off the disease. We tell you that there is danger in using them, but not much, only a few of them are really good, and the best is one prepared at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, which costs one hundred Rupees to each patient. Did ever so weak a premiss work out so portentous a conclusion ! The only serum statistics we have are those of forcible inoculation, the "force" is always denied by the medicos, they only acknowledge the assistance given by the police in their work. The conclusion I have come to from a study of serum statistics is that were used during an epidemic "to stamp out the plague," the result is that the plague hangs over that town and district for years after, and as in Bombay so elsewere people will have nothing to do with voluntary inoculation. They fear inoculation with serums prepared from the blood in a plague bubo. Their thought is how can a good thing come from so evil a source ? Do men gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles ? "

Dr. Choksi had much to say of the necessity of removing plague patients from their homes to the town hospitals "where they get fresh air and good ventilation." But my experience of the hospitals is that "you get too much of a good thing." The patients are killed by severe chills from the cold draughts. The huts are of bamboo matting, admirably constructed for the hot weather, but as the epidemic is invariably at its height in the winter, the patients are chilled to death. And the bed clothing supplied is miserable. A single blanket much too short, large enough only for your dog to lie on. The patient usually tries to sleep with the blanket over his head this leaves his legs and feet bare. The only cure for this, as for all other fevers is warmth, warmth sufficient to sweat the vile humours out of the body. So long as they remain blocking up the pores of the skin, they exacerbate the bubonic glands, and make the patient wish rather to die than live; and he dies. If then our medical friends cured the patients in hospital or at their homes, we would all the more readily listen to their advice. We ask for proofs of their power to heal, and we feel sure that among so many educated earnest men, some at least have learned the art of curing by loving sympathy, which passed on to the nurses, makes the hospital alive with healing power divine. And the plague will not leave us until this spirit is developed among us.

D. G.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

ADDRESS FROM GOA MUNICIPALITY.

Soon after the landing of His Excellency General Galhardo, he was waited upon at the Esplanade Hotel by a deputation from the Municipal Corporation of Goa, which was headed by Sinhor Comendador Michael de Quadros, who addressed His Excellency as follows :—" Empowered as we are by the Municipal Corporation of Ilhas (Goa) to offer you a cordial welcome, we with great joy, have come here to-day to discharge so honorable a task. Your Excellency need not expect grand speeches nor are they necessary to extol the praises of one who comes a second time to govern Portuguese India, a singular fact in itself, which proves the high administrative qualities of your Excellency, and the esteem in which you are held by the Government of His Majesty. We do not wish to enumerate the services which you have rendered to the nation, which history will calmly and dispassionately appreciate, but we cannot help expressing our admiration at the exceptional energy and tact displayed by your Excellency in establishing peace and order among those discontented and rebelious villagers who were a constant source of annoyance and anxiety to the country ; making your name beloved and respected for ever. We are, most Excellent Sir, in an epoch of sorrow and discouragement The locusts have destroyed agricultural properties in almost every part of Goa, and the country has before it the prospect of a severe famine and misery. We therefore, entreat of your Excellency to turn your benevolent attention to that misfortune, and to alleviate as much as you possibly can the landed proprietors of Goa. In conclusion, we raise our voices and pray that your Excellency, together with your amiable spouse, Lady Galhardo, may safely reach Goa, and that your Excellency may enter on a splendid Government, of which we have every guarantee lies in the high gifts of intelligence you are endowed with and the goodness of your heart.

His Excellency briefly returned thanks and promised to do his best for the country and at the same time said that after his arrival in Goa he would cause an official acknowledgment of the address to be sent. His Excellency then entered into a short conversation with Sinhor Quadros, after which the deputation left.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Bombay Manager of the National Bank of India, Ld., has received the following telegram from his Head Office, London :—

Net profits for the year including the sum brought forward from the previous year amount to about £173,000. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half year at the rate of 10 per cent. with a bonus of 2 per cent. to place £25,000 to credit of Reserve Fund (in addition to £25,000 added last September), £10,000 in reduction of Home property, and £2,500 to credit of Officers' pension Fund, leaving about £50,500 to be carried forward to next account.

How to Keep Cool.
All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

IDEALS OF WOMANHOOD.

LECTURE BY MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

A Lecture on behalf of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association was delivered on Thursday, 17th March, at Mrs. Narotumdas Morarji's Shante Bhavan, Pedder Road, by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar on the subject of "The Ideal Womanhood as represented by the Poets." There were present, Members :—Miss Meakin, M. B., Mrs. B. Tyabji Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Norotamdas Morarji, Mrs. Dyson, Miss Maneckji Cursetji, Mrs. Ledgard Miss B. M. Khan, Mrs. J. D. Cama, Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Jijibhai L. Banaji, Mrs. J. D. Powalla, Mrs. A. F. Unvalla, Mrs. Hasan Ali, Mrs. B. H. J. Rustamji Mrs. Nanabhai, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Karmarkar, Mrs. R. P. Taliarkhan, Mrs. J. P. Watson, Mrs. M. B. Barbhaya, Miss Karshedbhoy S. D. Batliwala, Miss J. C. Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Mrs. Naranji Dwarkadas, Mrs. G. G. Tejpal, Mrs. Anandji Naranji, Miss Edge, V. K. J. C. Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Mrs. Meherwanji H. Mody, Visitors :—Miss K. R. Colah, Dr. Miss Khambata, Dr. Miss Lucia Greeve, Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Grieve, Miss Grieve, Mrs. Haunsberger, Misses H. Chichgar, Miss Green, Miss B. L. Pahlenkote, Misses M. N. Wadia, Misses C. M. Cursetjee, Misses Nanabhai, Mrs., Kosha, Misses F. R. Desai, Misses. R. Byramji, Mrs. Ali. N. Tyabji, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Fyzal-Husain Ali.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said : The subject of ideals of womanhood according to some poets, on which it is proposed to offer some remarks, is not intended to be dealt with here exhaustively. The object is only to make the remarks suggestive in the hope that they may form an incentive to study and action. In his Essay on Shakespeare De Quincey says :—" To have been the mother of Shakespeare—how august a title to the reverence of infinite generations and of centuries beyond the vision of property' ; and then he refers to what he calls " a plausible hypothesis " started in his days that " the facial structure and the intellectual conformation may be deduced more frequently from the corresponding characteristics in the mother than in the father." " In the most eminent men," he says " where we had the means of pursuing the investigation, the mother has been more frequently repeated and reproduced than the father " and where " the mother has furnished all the intellect and the father all the moral sensibility." Scientifically, how far this theory can be proved it is difficult to say ; but it is significant that all great and good biographies love to tell how their great men had great mothers and how much they inherited from and owed to the latter. It is also remarkable that there are a number of celebrities who have acknowledged that they owed a great deal more to their mothers than to their fathers for instance, Goethe, Schiller, the Schlegels, Victor Hugo, Canning, Brougham, George Selwyn, and Currant, The last of these, Currant, is in fact complimentary to his mothers at the expense of his father. He says :—" The only inheritance that I could boast of from my poor father was the very scanty one of an unattractive face and person like his own : and if the world has ever attributed to me something more valuable than face or person or early wealth, it was that another and dearer parent gave her child a fortune from the treasure of her own mind." It may be that the opinions of these great men were prejudiced or that in their case it was an accident that the mother had all the talent and the father none to give out of it to the child. But if the theory which De Quincey speaks of as " a plausible hypothesis " is a fiction, it must be owned that it is a pious fiction which represents the mistaken image of a great truth and that truth has found its best expression in the writings of some of the well-known writers of the present times on Political Economy that the real and substantial wealth of a country is its 'Motherhood' or rather 'Womanhood.' Every country that has become great or is great has its ideals which inspire it ; and we have the authority of the Bible that the ideals germinate, perhaps unseen, in woman. That, I think, is the depth of meaning contained in that passage in the Bible—a passage which on a hurried reading we are apt to pass by as rhetorical and no more—which says :—" The daughters shall prophesy ; the young men shall sees visions," of 'Womanhood' is 'wealth' if on it rest the greatness or smallness of a people, it is important to know its highest ideal, in other words, the best function or service it is capable of performing to the people. Now, to get at that ideal, we must go to the real 'Idealists,' who are the poets. For what is Poetry ? It is not so much, as Mathew Arnold said, the criticism of life. As a revelation of life. " Let me have the writing of the people's songs and I care not who have the making of their laws" was said of old and said truly. To the ancient Hindoo, poetry was the first expression of the Divine in the shape of the Vedas : to the Jew it was the yearning for the land of promise ; to the Englishman it was liberty ; to the ancient Roman, poetry was the embodiment of his ideal—justice glory, and valour ; to the ancient Greek it was the enjoyment and end of life itself ; poetry is the spirit of Christ's teaching and the prophets of the Old Testament were all poets. According to Caryle, the Poet as Hero comes after God and the Prophet as Hero.

THE MYSTERIES OF LIFE.

If it is true, according to the 'Bhagawadgita' or the Divine Song of Sari Krishna that the self restrained man sees light where ordinary men see darkness and that the sage regards that as night which average men call day, it is the poetic spirit of the self-restrained man and the sage which enables them to penetrate into the mystery of life, to discover its hidden realities and reveal to us the law of all laws that a "Power is with us in the night, that made the darkness and the light, and dwells not in the light alone." The Poet sees visions and those visions are our life. To thoughtless his visions are 'airy nothings' but the fact that "dumb yearnings, hidden appetites are ours, and they must have their food," and that those whom 'ape philosophy' is apt to call "dreamers," forgers of daring tales, imposters, drivellers and dotards" have roused man to heroism pleased with success the cause of right, shows that it is the Poet who more than any one else lets us into the secret of life and awakes man to the divine side of things, teaching us to bear witness to the beauty that clothes the outer world. It is the poet who saw a world in a grain of sand and heaven in a wild flower before Science discovered that the Poet was right. And what has the Poet seen in "Woman" ? The modern idea of political economists like Mr Marshall that " Motherhood" or " Womanhood" is the best wealth of a country is not modern—it is as old as Shakspeare at least. One commentator of Shakespeare says that if Shakespeare ventured upon any generalisation it was perhaps this—that the natures of women are usally made up of fear elements than those of men, but that those elements are ordinary in juster poise, more fully organised, more coherent and compact, and that consequently prompt and efficient action is more a woman's gift than a man's. But it is not mere promptitude and efficiency in action that Shakespeare delights to pourtray in his women characters. To him Woman is a hero—not man. This has led Ruskin to remark that Shakespeare has no heroes, he has one heroines . . . . The catastrophe of every play is caused always by the folly or fault of a man, the redemption if there be any is by the virtue and wisdom of a woman, and failing that there is none. How is it with Scott, for Scott had very much Shakespeare before him as his model in the delineation of his characters. According to Ruskin is the same with Scott—as with Shakespeare, so with him where men touch the ideal heroism the ideal fails by reason of an uncultivated or mistakenly applied intellectual power whereas in the case of woman you have the angle who watched over, reaches, and guides the man The only difference between Shakespeare's ideal of womanhood and Scott's is that the former represented types of women, the latter only persons. But all the same the ideal is of heroism exerted generally in the cause of right. That ideal of Shakspeares fades when we come to Milton, whose "majesty" was of the austere Puritan type and rose no higher in respect of woman than that she was more for the kitchen than for the growth, moral and spiritual, of man. That Milton, the Apostle of Liberty, high-souled, high-minded, should have failed to rise to the heights of Shakspeare in his perception of ideal womanhood seems strange and seems to justify Johnson's Cynical remark of him that those who most clamour for liberty are the least to give it. But Milton wrote of the fall of Adam through Eve : his own domestic experiences were not of the best : and as had been sung of love, as the few English poets who have sung of Love. Its critic justly observes he knew human nature only in the gross : Heaven, Hell, and the Earth were his themes, and while Heaven and Hell formed an Oriental despotism, the Earth was divided into two halves of the human race—one half which, consisting of females, is an illusion to which the other half the males are subject.

WOMAN FOR GOD IN MAN.

Hence, Milton's ideal of womanwhood is—Man for God only, woman for God in man. Eve is made to say to Adam—' God is thy law, thou mine. To know no more is woman's happiest knowledge and her praise." We must get to some of the modern poets for an insight into Shakspeare's ideal of womanhood. It finds its happiest expression in words worth. There is only one passage if I am right, where the poet speaks of his wife but it is soul-inspiring.—where he says of her : "She came no more a phantom to adorn, a moment, but an inmate of the heart, and yet a spirit, there for me enshrined to penetrate the lofty and the low, even essence of pervading light, and shines in the brightest of ten thousand stars. But we must go to Wordsworth's references to his sister to get an exact idea of his ideal of womanhood. The poet to whom nature was everything and man was something only because of nature, whose ideals were all borrowed from natures scenery and who mourned—rather unjustly as Mr. John Morley has pointed out—over "what man had made of man," was, however able to see that woman was mother nature's ally—the ugile to let man into the beauties of nature. In man the godly eye in every stage of life is the most despotic of his senses preventing him from seeing by the minds eye the spiritual beauties and lessons of nature not so in woman. In her case her size is not the mistress of her heart her very presence breathes such a sweetness that "flowers and trees and even the client hills" delight to feel her. The ideal woman then according to Wordsworth is one whose " common thoughts are piety ; her life is gratitude." Tennyson strikes a similar note—the ideal man is he, according to him, who has "faith in womankind " and " trust in all things high comes easy to him and though he trip and fall he shall not bind his soul with clay." And the ideal woman is she who though not learned is full of " gracious household ways"—who though not perfect is " full of tender wants"—though no Angel is yet "a dearer being, all dipt in angel instincts breathing Paradise, " Interpreter between the gods and men." delineation, whether in Wordsworth or Tennyson, does not perhaps make for the heroic in woman. In Browning we see the heroic in woman, of which, according to Ruskin, Shakespeare is full. Idealised, There in Browning woman where she is good is all that Wordsworth and Tennyson represent and something more—she is the propagator of life and the emblem of eternity and man's immortality a dynamic force is saviour of men. When Pompilia's husband who had maltreated her and cruelly wronged her is about to be led to the execution the very wife whom he had maltreated stands before his eye as the one whom he should cry for deliverance. He appeals to God, appeals to Christ appeals to Mary but finding no response, appeals to Pompilia. To sum up according to the poets I have spoken of, woman is the genius presiding not only over the domesticities but also the humanities of life. To her is given the faculty to do the good and to see the better and to achieve it to achieve it by worship, the worship consisting in constant action and the action consisting in ceaseless aspiration. Say not that this is a mere dream—an exaggeration. The 19th century alone to say nothing of other periods has witnessed the marvels of womanhood. To give but a not few examples that come easy Miss Florence Nightingale—the heroine of the 15th century our late Queen Empress Victoria—what a power they exercised over the human mind—what souls of goodness and greatness have they been truly. Did the Hindoo law giver in his best of moods—the poetic not the lawyers mood—say " Where the women are honoured the gods are satisfied."

After the lecture Mrs. Narotumdas Morarji entertained the members and visitors to refreshment.

MURDER OF A WIFE WITH A MALLET.

Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in January last, convicted Pawlya Dusrya of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

It appeared that the accused and his wife had left their own village of Ashtane on account of the prevalence of plague and come to live with Dhulia, who was accused's uncle, at the village of Jaitane. They lived there for about three weeks, when they were joined by accused's maternal uncle Tanya, who had come to Jaitane to sell a goat. On the evening of the 27th October last, the accused and his two uncles, Dhulia and Tanya dined together. After dinner the two uncles slept outside the house, and the accused and his wife Jaija slept inside. Early the next morning Dhulia called the patel to his house, and the latter, on his arrival, found Jaija lying dead on the floor with a wound on her head, and the accused tied to a post under the guard of Tanya The corpse of Jaija was sent for examination to the hospital assistant of Pimpalner. There was a wound on the right side of the head which was a hole, four inches deep exposing the brain. Most of the bones of the skull were fractured. The hospital assistant thought that the fractures were so extensive that there must have been more than one blow delivered by a blunt object such as the mallet in court. Dhulia and Tanya stated that they were aroused in the early morning by a noise. Dhulia said it sounded like a continuous rapping or knocking, and Tanya said he heard a sound like "peet, peet." They ran inside the house, and found the accused's wife lying dead, and the accused standing by her. They then secured the accused by tying him up. Tanya said that the accused had brought the children of his deceased brother with him, and that these children had occupied the same room that night. The eldest of them, a boy of 14, was summoned and examined, and he denied having been in the room or having any knowledge of what took place. There were discrepancies in the evidence as to what these children did. The Sessions Judge thought the discrepancies in the evidence of the two uncles of the accused were due to a half-hearted attempt on their part to shield the accused It was proved, Mr. Pratt said that the accused was alone in the room with his wife ; that the mallet, a weapon such as might have caused the injuries, was at hand ; that the accused was found standing by his wife's corpse ; and had submitted to be tied up. The pleader and assessors laid much stress on the absence of motive. In cases of wife murder, however, Mr. Pratt remarked, motive was often very obscure, It was generally determined by suspicions which existed only in the mind of the husband, and which he disclosed to no one. It was urged on behalf of the accused that he was not in a normal frame of mind He had lost three brothers in the epidemic of plague at his village, and had become morose and taciturn. Mr. Pratt did not think it necessary to inflict the extreme penalty of the law.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—March 21.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

580-01—Dikshit D and N—Megojee Jairam Narronjee vs Khimjee Jairam Narronjee Thakurdas and Co Mansukhlal J and H—Dikshit D and N and D D Bomer Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

200-02—Thakurdas and Co—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Ahmedali Mossabhoy and others—Sorabji and J.

657-01—Captain and V Ameenabibi widow vs Mascobibi widow.

131-00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co—Thakurdas and Co—Mulji and R.

121-03—Little and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Mahomedbhai v Hassambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co

212-03—Shamrao and M—Bilandrai Dharmdas Rambhugat—Malvi A and M.

146-03—Captain and V—Devi Golam Jewolaprasad vs Tulsidas Netram—M K Vakil.

195-03—Crawford B and Co—Haji Haffiz HajiJaffer vs Gangji Narpat—Bicknell—M and M.

621-01—Mansukhlal J and H—Gordhandas Radhakisson vs Vithaldas Ramdas—M B Chothia. Ardesir H D and C and Tyabjee D and Co.

201-01—M B Chothia—Bai Jethbai widow vs Madon Dowsey and others—Chitnis and M

11-01—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhagvan vs Dholladas DTaramlatt Mancharam—Edgelow G and W.

56-03—Smetham B and N—Bessowjee Isar vs The Great Indian Peninsula Ry Co—Little and Co.

151-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khoosal and another vs Rustomji Ardeser Cooper—Mulla and M.

154-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodhur Umersey vs Bai Amba widow and another—K B Mehta—Part heard.

[illegible]-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and other—Nanu and H and T D and Co—Part heard

53-92—Little and Co—Dewkabai widow vs Amerchand Madhowjee and others—Mansukhlal J and H and Little and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

For Investigation.

J C G Howen for Government—In the matter of the colonial certificate of competency as first mate granted to Norbert James by order of the Government of Bombay on the 15th January 1894 and in the matter of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1883—Smetham B and—for Respondent.

Testamentary Suit for dismissal of Caveat without Costs.

11 of 1903 Tyabjee D and Co—Maneckbai widow vs Macondas Tulsidas—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

411-02—Cragie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co limited and another vs S B Fraser and Co and others Payne and Co and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

Commercial cause for taking evidence on Issues.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javer as—K D Shroff.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice Crowe.

For Consent Decree.

644-03—Madhavjee and V—Harilal Pranjivandas vs Thakordas Chunilal and others—Mansukhlal J and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

241-03—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wabeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi—Cragie L and O.—Part heard

63 03—Tyabjee—Damodar Mathuradas vs Hirjee Mathuradas and others—Mansukhlal J and H.

17-03—Edgelow G and W—Soonderdas Cursondas Valabdas vs Maneckvahu widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H

641-02—S B Noble—Franz Paul Anton Masoti vs Anna Maria Masoti and another.

553-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Nagurmall Jatemull and others—Sorabjee and J.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

For Judgment.

[illegible]-09—Ardeser H D and Co—Jacob Isaac David vs The Collector of Bombay—J C G Bowen.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

634—1900—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu Alias Nanabai vs Purshotam Dayal—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

The "Pioneer" contradicts a statement that has appeared in print as to the betrothal of the young Maharana of Dholepur. The report of any such engagement is unfounded.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the united provinces will leave Lucknow on the 14th April and travel straight to Naini Tal, arriving there on the following day,

SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT APPEAL.

OFFENCE BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.

On the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed last week the appeal preferred by the Government against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. Gloster, Session Judge of Belgaum, in the case of Hanmant Wasudev Mulgund, Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of the Sampgam Taluka, and Gurnath Jivaji Manoli, his Awal Karkun. Mulgund and Manoli had been convicted by Mr. Lalubhai Goverdhandas, First Class Magistrate, of receiving bribes as public servants, and each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 600 and Rs. 200 respectively, or in default to further terms of three months' and two months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. Mulgund received Rs. 500 from Nagapa Gurshidapa Belgavi and Nagapa Basapa Marbad in a certain case, Manoli procured the bribe for him, and abetted the charge. He also got for himself and another Karkun a bribe of Rs. 150. On appeal to the Sessions the accused were acquitted, and it was against this order of acquittal the Government appealed. The case has been reported.

Their Lordships discussed the merit of the evidence given in the case, and the arguments advanced by counsel, and said: The direct evidence taken with independent circumstantial evidence in the case satisfactorily corroborates Marbad's evidence that accused No. 2 was the intermediary, and it is improbable that he would act so gratuitously. So far, we are convinced that accused No. 2 did act as intermediary and we are satisfied that Rs. 150 were paid to him as a bribe in the sums entered in the accounts produced. Marbad says that the Rs. 200 previously taken to accused No. 2 were added to the Rs. 300 brought (on 17th September) by Gurapa and Nanapa, and when the latter were left at the house of accused No. 2, he and No. 2 took the Rs. 500, and paid it to accused No. 1 at the latter's house. He was not cross-examined as to the permanent structural arrangements inside that house. The independent circumstantial evidence points strongly to accused No. 1 being the person to whom the accomplice Marbad paid the illegal gratification of Rs. 500. Marbad's direct evidence as to this bribe reaching No. 1 supplies the link in the evidence. He is, as already shown, undoubtedly an accomplice; but in our opinion, he is satisfactorily corroborated by independent evidence as to the material circumstances, and as to the identity of both the receivers of the bribes, and we hold that the offences charged are brought home to both the accused beyond room for reasonable doubt. The accused were properly convicted by the Magistrate, and revising the Sessions Judge's appellate order for acquittal, we restore the convictions and sentences recorded by the Magistrate.

THE RETIREMENT OF A DEWAN.

Mr. Dadabhai Hormusji Nanavati, late Administrator of the State of Chota-Udepore, in the Rewa Kantha Agency entered government service in April 1853 and after filling minor posts in the Rewa Kantha Agency and Baroda residency, joined the Revenue Department in 1865 as Head Clerk in the Panch Mahal District which was then in a very backward state. Here writes a correspondent, under the late energetic and distinguished Collector, Mr. W. H. Propert, I. C. S., he acquired a reputation for hard and honest work and secured his complete confidence as well as that of his successors.

In April 1873 in appreciation of his services Mr. Dadabhai was tranferred on promotion to Broach as Registrar of the small causes court and in November 1880 to the responsible post of Assistant Political Agent in charge of its Sunth State. Thereafter, on that State being restored to its Chief on attaining his majority, he was placed in charge of Rewa Kantha Mehwas or conglomeration of petty States. During ten years of his service in that capacity, he initiated several improvements, notable among which were the following: (1) Establishment of a Talukdari School in the Sankheda Mehwas at Vajiria for the education of the sons of minor Chiefs by a subscription raised among themselves. It still continues to do good work by imparting practical instruction to the future Jahgirdars befitting their position in life. (2) He successfully negotiated for the abolition of transit duty which hampered free trade. (3) Transfer of the management of excise revenue from the Chiefs to the British Government to complete the central distillery system newly introduced into the Native States of Guzerat. (4) Institution of the Mehwas Fund by which a contribution was levied from the Chiefs themselves to meet the cost of the Thana establishment maintained for police and magisterial duties. For these services he was specially thanked by the then Political Agent Mr. afterwards Sir James Campbell and the Government.

In June 1894 Mr. Dadabhai was transferred to Kathiawar to a similar post which he filled for two years with credit and success. During this period for about two months he was deputed to act as Manager of the Vankaneer State under the British Administration. In May 1893 he was transferred to Foreign Service in the Rajpipla State and in August of the same year to the Sunth State as Administrator which post he held till the month of March when he was sent to Chota Udeypore to a similar post which he occupied till the period of his retirement last month extending to seven years. Here he effected improvement by establishing a regular "bingoti" system and abolished the old crude method of raising the revenue per "plough" and thus raised the income of the State by Rs. 25,000 per annum. Several old and vexatious cesses were abolished, roads and other works of public utility were carried out. A great improvement in the water system was also made. Though greatly handicapped from continuing the progress by the outbreak of plague followed by severe famines, which caused a material falling off in the revenue, still in these eventful periods by the accumulated savings of prosperous years the difficulties were tided over and adequate relief was administered without incurring any debt from which even larger States could not escape. In the farewell address presented to Mr. Dadabhai by the Mahajan of the town, his services were gratefully acknowledged in a public meeting held at Udepore last month. Mr. Dadabhai is a man of quiet and reserved habits, but his successful career in different Native States mark him out as a man possessed of high administrative abilities.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The annual meeting of the members of the students' brotherhood was held on Saturday evening at the Prarthna Mandir, Girgaum, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presiding. Among those present were Principal Mr. MacMillan, the Hon Mr Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon. Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Virchand Dipchand, and Mr. J. Baptista. The annual report showed that arrangements were in progress for the formation of classes for the junior members, and a suitable text-book had already been selected for study there. The managing committee expressed their best thanks to the Joint Schools Committee for having allowed them the use of the Bhuleshwar Municipal School for the proposed classes and thus encouraging the society's work. The weekly classes and addresses and public lectures though formed a most important part of the society's work, yet they did not form the whole of it, one of the aims of the society being to place within the reach of its members opportunities of wholesome social intercourse. The library attached to the society had continued to supply the members with wholesome moral and intellectual food, and to facilitate the choice of books a carefully classified catalogue of the books in the library had been published during the year. The library received some valuable additions by way of gifts from Principal MacMillan, Mr. C. B. Lynch, Messrs Bhaidas and Nagindas Valabhdas, and Mrs. Jerbai B. Patel. The committee recorded that the biography prize had not again been competed for. It was much to be regretted that the members were so backward as not to take advantage of the encouragement offered by the society for the study of lives of India's best men. The Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar in moving the adoption of the report drew the attention of his hearers to the finance statement of the society and congratulated them on the fact that they were doing everything to make both ends meet. He said in this respect they were in a more fortunate condition than the Government of India. The report he said, was a creditably drawn up document. In his opinion it was an inadequate picture of the real good that was done there. In order to find out the merits of the institution they had only to think what their old and venerable citizen, Mr K. R. Cama, had been doing there. He attended the institution very regularly, and he (the speaker) regarded it the highest compliment paid to the institution. Mr. Cama's punctuality was the test for the good work done there. The fact of the biography prize not being competed for only showed that the students were not taking interest in the study of lives of great men. He thought the reading of lives of great and good men ought to influence them. The proposition being duly seconded, the report was adopted. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy said the students brotherhood were entitled to congratulations for the satisfactory report. Progress had been reported in almost every direction, and though there was still room for improvement they had every guarantee that the gentlemen who were engaged in it would do everything in their power to advance it. In conclusion he wished every success to the students' brotherhood in all their undertakings.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Lord Lansdownes continuing, said:—Thibetans came down and built a wall close to the spot at which they had agreed a trade mart should be established. This was not a tariff wall. It was a stone wall. It was because of the failure of this policy of patience that his Majesty's Government reluctantly came to the conclusion that it was necessary to accept the suggestion of the Government of India and to have recourse to a more vigorous policy. The conditions under which we agreed upon that policy are set out in the Blue Book. I do not think anything could have been more careful than the limitations within which that policy was sanctioned. The noble lord asks what it was that Col. Younghusband's mission was intended to obtain for us. The Convention of 1890 was repudiated by the Thibetans on the ground that they had not been properly consulted in regard to it. As a matter of fact I believe that the Thibet official accompanied the Chinese representative who negotiated the treaty but he persistently repudiated his obligation. We desire that a new Convention should be entered into between the Government of India on the one hand, and the Thibetans and the Chinese Government on the other. That is the object of this mission. I cannot help thinking we have a right to call as witnesses to character the representatives of the two adjoining States of Nepaul and Bhutan. Lord Reay quoted Lord Curzon's statement that the Suzerainty of China over Thibet might be regarded as "a Constitutional fiction." Lord Curzon in the words which follow explains what he means by that statement, and give a perfectly accurate account of the value for all practical purposes of the Suzerainty over Thibet. Such as the Suzerainty of China is we desire to respect. We do not wish to minimise it. On the contrary, we have, throughout these negotiations, leaned upon the Suzerainty, and have spared no pains to carry the Chinese Government with us at every step. At this moment, whatever is being done in Thibet is being done with the knowledge and concurrence of the Chinese Government. They are not always punctual in their arrangements. Their representatives do not always arrive on the scene at the hour at which they are most wanted. But that does not in the least affect the accuracy of my statement that the Chinese Government is a party to the transaction. I now come to a much more delicate and difficult subject which has been touched upon by speakers to-night—I mean the relations between Thibet and Russia. The attitude of his Majesty's Government in regard to this question is I think explained with sufficient clearness in the despatches, published in the Blue Book, giving an account of the communications that passed between the representatives of the Russian Government and the representatives of the British Foreign Office. I do not desire to add to, or take away from, what was said in those despatches. Our view is that the independence of Thibet should be recognised, but that, if any other Power is to exercise a preponderance in that country, that Power can only be Great Britain. (Cheers.) We have made that, I think sufficiently clear, and I do not attempt to labour the point, the more so because whether there has been any question of communications between Russia and Thibet, it would, in my belief, have been none the less necessary that some step should be taken to bring the Thibetan Government to reason. What seems to me to aggravate our difficulty in this case is not so much anything which the Russian Government has done as what the Thibetans imagine the Russian Government to intend or to have in contemplation. The Russian Government have given us distinct, and I am bound to say, in my opinion, satisfactory, assurances with regard to their policy towards Thibet. I do not desire to call these assurances in question, nor do I for a moment attach credence to the idle rumours which reach us from time to time as to the presence of large bodies of Russian troops, or of Russians of any kind, at that mysterious capital, Lhassa. But the evidence is indisputable to show that the Thibetans, who are a people very ignorant and very easily imposed upon, are deeply convinced that they may count upon Russian support and it is that most unfortunate impression—for I believe it to be an entire misapprehension—which has so much intensified their opposition to us and added so much to our difficulties. The noble marquess asked me a question upon this subject, arising out of the despatch written by myself to Mr. Spring Rice on Nov. 17, and printed in the Blue Book. In this despatch it is said that the Russian Ambassador had observed to me that the Russian Government were, as I was, disposed to enter into amicable discussion as to various points where the British and Russians came into contact. That had reference to a conversation which had taken place upon more than one occasion between myself and his Excellency, in the course of which he had dwelt upon the great advantages which would result to both were the countries free to settle a more frank understanding in regard to numerous points on which in different parts of the world our interests came into contact. I need not say that I received that statement with the cordiality which it deserved. I hope I may be allowed to say how gladly his Majesty's Government would recur to the subject at some time happier and more opportune than the present. I can only say in conclusion, that we have undertaken this Thibetan Mission with the utmost reluctance and that we are determined to take it, not because we desire abruptly to change our policy, or to abandon that which has been pursued by Lord Elgin, or even which has been pursued by ourselves, but because we were profoundly convinced that the other policy of long conscientious trial had completely failed; that China had shown herself powerless to bring about a more satisfactory condition of affairs between ourselves and Thibet; that the Thibetans were quite unable to understand the complaisance and indulgence with which we had treated them; and that the policy which had been advocated as the policy of generous patience had been exhausted. In these circumstances, no other course seemed open to us but to adopt the line of action recommended to us by the Government of India, and your lordships may certainly depend upon it that we shall pursue that line of action with the caution and discretion which under any circumstances it would have been our duty to observe, but which, in consideration of the present condition of financial affairs, it is doubly our duty to keep strictly before our vision.

The motion was withdrawn.

SELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR MAJOR-GENERAL'S COMMANDS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, February 29, Captain Norton asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state whether the senior officers of the Indian Army are selected for Major-general's commands by a selection board in India, by the Secretary of State for India, or by the Commander-in-Chief in India or England.

Mr. Brodrick: These officers are appointed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION OF ASSAM.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the inquiry which was instituted into the allegations made against the Excise administration of Assam in a memorandum issued by Mr. James Buckingham, C. I. E., in 1902, on behalf of the Indian Tea Association, has been concluded; and when the report will be published.

Mr. Brodrick: The inquiry has been concluded by the local authorities, and I hope shortly to receive their report, together with the views of the Government of India upon it.

INDIAN COOLIES FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir John Gorst asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay upon the table the correspondence between the Government of India and the High Commissioner of South Africa relative to the importation of Indian coolies into the Transvaal.

BRITISH INDIAN LABOUR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

On Wednesday March 2, Major Seely asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether his statement in his telegram to Lord Milner of January, 16, that the provisions of the draft ordinance for the importation of indentured labour, if applied to British Indians, would probably be objected to by the Indian Government, is based upon any correspondence; and, if so, whether he will lay this correspondence upon the table of the House.

Mr. Lyttelton: The statement in the telegram in question was based, not on any correspondence but, on the fact that communications have been proceeding between the Transvaal Goverment, the Colonial Office, the India Office and the Indian Government with a view to arriving at an agreement with regard to the status of the Indian traders licensed and unlicensed carrying on business now and before the war, and that pending the settlement of this matter the Indian Goverment is disposed to object to the introduction of Indian coolies into the Transvaal. As those negotiations are still proceeding I do not propose at present to lay papers on the table.

THE EXPEDITION TO THIBET.

On Thursday, March 3, Mr. William Redmond asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state what are the instructions which have been given to Col. Younghusband in regard to the mission to Thibet whether he can state what the expense of this mission has been so far and whether it is intended to proceed by force in case the Government and people of Thibet should oppose the progress of the mission.

Mr. Brodrick said: The instructions given to Col. Younghusband will be found at page 198 of the Blue Book. I have received no accounts of the actual expenditure incurred, but the latest estimate of cost of the mission to the end of the current financial year is £300,000. The instructions to Col. Younghusband are that he is not to take hostile action unless attacked, and I can make no statement on a question which has not yet arisen.

Mr. W. Redmond asked whether all the instructions given to Col. Younghusband were contained in the Blue Book, or whether any had been given to him since.

Mr. Brodrick: The instructions given to Col. Younghusband are fully included in the Blue Book.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

Saturday, February 27.—As to the movements of the Japanese Army, Mr. Bennet Burleigh, in an interesting despatch from Shanghai ("Copyright in Great Britain and the United States of America"), dated February 23, states that large numbers of transports have already embarked, and are still embarking huge forces. Some of these have already been taken to "the vicinity of Dalny," but the destination of the others is not stated. In another message he states that Dalny is being evacuated by the Russians.

THE ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

JAPANESE ACCOUNT.

The following telegram from Tokio was received at the Japanese Legation yesterday at 1 P. M.:—

Early in the morning of February 24 four old vessels, escorted by some torpedo boats, ran into the entrance of Port Arthur for the purpose of blockading the mouth of the harbour. The object of sinking these vessels was attained. The officers and crews returned safely.

Although the report regarding our fleet has not been received direct from Admiral Togo, no doubt can be entertained as to its safety.

Paris, February 25 (Reuter).—A telegram from St. Petersburg to the "Echo de Paris" says that at two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Czar received a telegram from Admiral Alexeieff announcing that towards two o'clock that morning the Japanese squadron repeated the attempt to block the harbour which had succeeded so ill the previous day. The engagement lasted three hours. The enemy's ships were obliged to retire to the open sea under the combined fire of the Russian squadron and the shore forts. The official despatch describing the engagement is couched in very concise terms.

The same journal publishes another despatch from St. Petersburg in which General Kuropatkin is represented as saying:—The war will last perhaps 18 months, but all the necessary steps have been taken to ensure that none of the Japanese who may have landed will ever return to their country.

Tokio, February 25 (Times).—Russian and Japanese scouts sighted each other this morning at Sakchhen, 25 miles north of Ping-yang, but they did not come into collision.

The Russians are not moving southward of the Tuman, where the roads are extremely bad.

REPORTED JAPANESE LANDING AT POSSIET BAY.

Ying-kau, Feb. 25 (Reuter).—Native reports of a Japanese landing at Possiet Bay and of subsequent operations against Hun-chan and towards Kirin are producing a panic among the European civilians. The report receives a qualified confirmation from English missionary refugees who have arrived at New-chwang: they say that the Russo-Chinese Bank has removed from Kirin to Kwang cheng tse, where commercial interests are seeking safety.

The Government bureau at Vladivostock is reported to have been withdrawn to Khabarovka.

JAPAN AND COREA.

Tokio, Feb. 25 (Times).—The change in the Corean Cabinet have brought into power the partisans of America and Japan.

Russian soldiers have seized the premises of the American mining company at Un-san, north of Seoul.

THE FIGHT OFF CHEMULPO.

St. Petersburg, February 25 (Reuter).—Referring to the assistance rendered by the British cruiser Talbot to the Russian sailors at the fight off Chemulpo, the Novosti declares that all Russia respectfully acknowledges the commander's noble and chivalrous conduct "which," the journal adds, does great honour to the British nation which has always been a model of generosity and gallantry.

BRITISH LINER STOPPED.

Aden, February 25 (Reuter).—In the Red Sea on Monday night a Russian destroyer fired a gun to stop the British India liner Mombassa, outward bound to Calcutta. On the warning being disregarded a second shot was fired and the Mombassa then stopped. A Russian officer boarded her and examined her papers.

LORD SELBORNE'S SPEECH.

Berlin, February 25 (Times).—Lord Selborne's reply to Lord Spencer in the House of Lords yesterday and the tone adopted by the First Lord of the Admiralty in discussing the incident of the proposed docking of the Russian destroyers at Malta had an excellent effect on the Berlin Bourse to-day. The speech was taken as conclusive evidence that the British Government had no desire to interfere in any way in the Russo Japanese conflict.

"Times" Russian correspondent communicates the following:—

The "Novoe Vremya" attempts to evade the force of the English and Chinese official declarations in regard to the employment of Wei-hai-wei as a basis for Japanese operations by asserting that, even though Japanese warships may not have shown themselves in the port after the war had once begun, the English squadron left on Feb. 5, thus giving the Japanese full right of entrance. The question is not whether the Japanese occupied Wei-hai-wei after the beginning of operations, but whether they used it as a base for the attack on Port Arthur. England, adds the journal, would not have disclaimed all responsibility if this attack had been successful.

NEUTRAL POWERS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" wrote last night:—

The French Government will not, at the present moment, recognise the protectorate of Japan over Corea. An influential statesman said to me to-day that the action of Corea, in his opinion, in reality constituted a violation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of January, 1902, the first clause of which contained the following phrase:—The high contracting parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and of Corea, disclaim any aggressive purpose against either one or other of these two countries. My informant contended that the action of Japan was undoubtedly aggressive. Even the intervention of a third power against Russia does not necessarily entail the intervention of France in her favour. It may create a moral obligation, but it is not a treaty obligation. Moreover, there are a large number of well-informed politicians in France who are convinced that the assistance which the Republican Government could give Russia would be outweighed by the intervention of England in favour of her ally.

Monday, Feb. 29.—The Times special correspondent, in a message sent from Chemulpo (Feb. 27) to Wei-hai-wei, furnishes details as to the Japanese operations. The total number of troops landed at Chemulpo is 20,000, and troops are also being landed on the coast south of Hai-ju. It is supposed that 8,000 troops, with a few guns, are now advancing beyond Seoul towards Ping-yang. There is no trustworthy information of the movements of the Russians, but it is estimated that 3,000 had crossed the frontier into Corea up to Feb. 21. It is believed that the execution of the main Japanese plans is in abeyance pending the result of the operations against Port Arthur.

He adds that an important success there would enable the Japanese to strike at the Russian flank between Port Arthur and the Ya-lu. It would appear assured that the Japanese will not commit themselves to a definite general plan of campaign entailing marching through Corea without first endeavouring to gain possession of the Liau-tung peninsula.

KOREA.

JAPANESE-COREAN AGREEMENT.

The following is the text of the Protocol which has been concluded between the Imperial Governments of Japan and Korea:—

M. Gonsuke Hayashi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Major-Gen. Yi Chi Yong, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, ad interim of his Majesty the Emperor of Korea being respectively duly empowered for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Article I.—For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan, and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvement in administration.

Article II.—The Imperial Government Japan shall in a spirit of firm friendship insure the safety and repose of the Imperial Household of Korea.

Article III.—The Imperial Government of Japan definitely guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

Article IV.—In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by aggressions of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Imperial Government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as circumstances require, and in such case the Imperial Government of Korea shall give full facilities to promote the action of the Imperial Japanese Government. The Imperial Government of Japan may for the attainment of the above-mentioned object occupy when the circumstances require it such places as may be necessary from strategic points of view.

Article V.—The Governments of the two countries shall not in future without mutual consent conclude with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principals of the present Protocol.

Article VI.—Details in connection with the present Protocol shall always be arranged as the circumstances may require between the representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

The Standard correspondent telegraphs from Paris Feb. 27:—

Mr. Motono, the Japanese Minister here has been questioned by the representative of the Figaro regarding the treaty signed between Korea and Japan. He declares it is a fresh affirmation of the policy which his Government has always pursued at Seoul and that it is in strict conformity with the stipulations of the treaty of Shimonoseki and the Anglo Japanese agreement of 1902. The independence of Korea is a guarantee for the safety of Japan, and Mr. Motono says that his Government could not without committing suicide permit a third Power to instal itself in that kingdom. The Japanese do not wish to annex the country but they will not allow Russia to incorporate it in her dominions, as she had done Manchuria. "The independence of Korea is the object and stake of the war."

The charge of having proclaimed a Japanese protectorate over Korea is, according to Mr. Motono, quite unfounded. If there had been even a disguished protectorate, there would have been, at least for foreign affairs, the substitution of a Japanese Administration for the existing Korean Administration. Moreover, Clause III. of the treaty stipulates that the Japanese Government will guarantee the integrity of the country. As for the following clauses, they are simply intended to guard against any possible aggression on Korea.

Seoul, Feb. 25 ("Reuter").—Wi-ju was opened to Foreign trade on the 25th inst. by order of the Corean Government, in compliance with the repeated representations made by the British, American, and Japanese Ministers. Yongampo has been selected as the harbour for Wi-ju.

Paris, Feb. 28 ("Standard").—The Japanese treaty with Korea, published here last night, has not made very much impression. The "Matin" observes that neutral Powers cannot take into any account this treaty extracted from a weak State by violence. They will take their stand on the last declaration received from Korea at a moment when she was still an independent Power.

MOVEMENTS OF CHINESE TROOPS.

Moscow, February 23 ("Times").—A telegram from Major-Gen. Pflug of to-day's date says:—

Information is being received of movements of Chinese troops west of the Liau River. A report states that 10,000 troops under General Ma are moving between Tunidzhoe (? Tun-chau) and Chau-yan. The guards of the Hsin-min-tun Railway are being reinforced, from 40 to 50 Chinese regulars are being stationed at each of its stations.

Our mounted sections have entered Korea. The Corean population is friendly to us.

St. Petersburg, February 25 ("Reuter").—Generals Chain and Ma protest against China's declaration of neutrality. The native newspapers state that Yuan shih kai and Tjelan have called upon the Throne to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan.

CAPTURES OF BRITISH COLLIERS.

The following are through "Reuter's Agency":—

Suez, Feb. 28—It is reported from a trustworthy source that the Russian squadron anchored in the Gulf has seized the British steamers, "Ettrickdale" and "Frankby" and the Norwegian steamer Mathilda, which are laden with coal.

Paris, Feb. 28.—A telegram to the "Figaro" from St. Petersburg confirms the news that the Russian "Dmitri Donskoi" has captured in the Red Sea three steamers flying the British flag and carrying 15,000 tons of coal for Japan.

Perim, Feb. 25.—The British steamer "Benalder," Leith for Yokohama, which passed here this afternoon, signalled that she was stopped and searched by a Russian warship in lat. 25 degs. north.

Feb. 25.—The British collier "Roseley," which has arrived here, reports that on the 24th, at two in the morning, when off Daedolus, she was closed in upon by a Russian battleship. The "Roseley" ran close alongside and had a searchlight turned on her, but was not boarded.

THE DEFENCE OF PORT ARTHUR.

A RUSSIAN PROCLAMATION.

Tuesday, March 1.—St. Petersburg, Feb. 29 (Reuter).—A telegram from Port Arthur of to-day's date says:—

General Stossel, commander of the troops, has issued an order of the day, dated Feb. 27, intimating to the defenders of the fortress and of the fortified district, as well as to the inhabitants, that the Japanese consider the seizure of Port Arthur to be a question of national honour, and that from their obstinate attacks and their bombardment of the fortress and of several bays he concludes that the enemy intends to land on the peninsula and attempt to seize the fortress, failing which he will destroy the fortress and draw off.

The enemy, however, proceeds the order of the day, is mistaken. Our troops know, and the inhabitants are herewith notified by me, that we shall not give way. We must fight to the finish, as I, the commander, will never give the order to surrender. I bring this to the notice of those less courageous, and call upon all to become convinced of the necessity of fighting to the death. Those who leave without fighting will not save themselves. There is no way out. On three sides is the sea, and on the fourth side will be the enemy. There is no other means but fighting.

THE OPERATIONS.

Reuters correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg (Feb. 28):—

The head of the advance guard of the Russian cavalry in Corea is 18 kilometres to the north-west of Ping-yang. The remainder of the cavalry are concentrated at Suk Tchun (? Suk-chhen). The advance guard of the Russia infantry is holding both banks of the Ya-lu near the mouth. A body of Cossacks was sent from the south of the province of Ussuri with quick-firing guns to prevent the landing of the Japanese main body. The head of this body has already arrived within 93 kilometres of the Japanese landing places more than 400 kilometres from the Russian frontier and is now advancing along the east coast of the Sea of Japan. The head of the advance guard of the infantry which is composed of riflemen has already reached Tan-chhen 145 kilometres from the point where the Russian cavalry is concentrated.

THE SEIZURE OF BRITISH COLLIERS.

Suez, Feb. 29.—The British colliers, "Ettrickdale" and "Frankby" which were seized by the Russian squadron in the Gulf of Suez, have been brought in here by the Russian warships. In pursuance of orders from the Czar they and the Norwegian collier Mathilda have been released.

NEUTRALS AND CONTRABAND.

The Foreign Office yesterday issued the following:—

His Majesty's Secretary of State for foreign Affair has received the following communication from his Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg:—

Regulations affecting neutrals to be applied by Russia during war with Japan published to-day.

Declined Contraband of War.—Arms, munitions, explosives and substances used for manufacture of explosives, material for artillery engineering and baggage trains such as gun carriages, campaign kitchens carts, barbed wire, pontoons, harness &c., articles of military equipment and clothing, ships constructed for purpose of war boilers and all kind of ship machinery every kind of combustible, such as coal naphta alcohol and similar substance materials and objects for telegraphic and telephonic installation or for construction of railways generally all objects intended for war by sea or land, including rice provisions horses &c.

Assimilated to contraband of war are the following acts:—Transport of enemy's troops, despatches and correspondence, and furnishing transports and ships of war to the enemy. Neutral ships captured while engaged in flagrant act of contraband can according to circumstances be seized and even confiscated.

THE HAGUE COURT AND THE WAR.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs:—

Brussels, Feb. 29.—The Japanese Minister has handed to the President of the Administrative Council of The Hague Tribunal a communication which contains a formal and emphatic protest by his Government against the contemptuous remarks made by M. Muravieff in delivering the judgment of the Court in the case of the claims against Venezuela. Japan further asks, in order, to prevent illtimed and inconsequent attacks on the actions, motives, and good name of any signatory Power of the Hague Convention through the Court of Arbitration which is not the place for such attacks that his protest may be duly entered on the registers of the Court and may have the same publicity as was accorded to the remarks complained of.

JAPANESE REPLY TO RUSSIA.

Wednesday, March 2.—The Japanese Government has issued an official statement in reply to Count Lamsdorff's circular charging Japan with having treacherously attacked Russia, which was bent on peace. A long series of facts and dates is given to show that Russia has for months been hurrying forward warlike preparations and had no inclination for friendly negotiation, but sought to force Japan into submission by dint of military preponderance. Japan was therefore, compelled to break off the abortive negotiation, and to take steps necessary for her self preservation. The statement further points out that Japan's action in commencing hostilities without a formal declaration of war is not open to the least criticism from the standpoint of international law, and that Russia herself has repeatedly taken the same course.

COREA.

The Times correspondent at Berlin writes:—

Prominence is given in the German Press to a statement made by the "Birzheviya Viedomosti" on the authority of the Asiatic Department of the Russian Foreign Office, according to which the report (sic) of negotiations at Seoul between Corea and Japan is unconfirmed. The Russian Government continues to deal with the Corean Minister as with an official diplomatic agent, although the Corean Government has permitted the Japanese to infringe Corean neutrality, a proceeding which is ascribed to the weakness of Corea. The St. Petersburg journal adds that the infringement of Corean neutrality by the Japanese justifies Russia in disregarding ordinances of the Corean Government which run counter to Russian interests. In point of law Corea is still independent.

Friday, March 4.—Moscow, March 3 ("Times").—The following telegram, dated yesterday has been addressed by General Pflug to the General Staff in St. Petersburg:—

According to the reports of our horse-patrols who have reconnoitred up to Ping-yang and along the route to Gensan, there are no Japanese in that district Ping-yang is occupied by a force of 6,000, of whom 200 are cavalry. No particulars have been received as to the artillery.

According to information obtained by extensive interrogation, the Japanese are bringing up troops by sea from Fusan to Chi-nam-po, whence they march to Ping-yang. Between 1,000 and 2,000 Corean troops have been withdrawn from Ping-yang and sent to Seoul.

Our scouts were within 12 versts of Ping-yang on Feb. 28. The Japanese are fortifying Cheng-jang. The enemy's forces are arriving there daily.

From Vladivostock it is reported, on the strength of infomation received from Coreans, that about 2500 Japanese, without artillery, disembarked at Shandchin (? Song-chig) and started on Feb 19 for Mao-chan.

A Reuter telegram from Seoul, March 3, states:—The commander of a British gunboat is bringing British residents away from Songching.

The Russians are hastily throwing up fortifications and extensive earthworks at Antung with the evident intention of disputing the passage of the Ya-lu by the Japanese.

Tokio, March 8 (Reuter).—General Inouye with the consent of the Corean Government, issued at Seoul on March 1 a notification which corresponds to a proclamation of martial law.

Seoul, Feb. 29 ("Times").—The Corean Minister in St. Petersburg has been recalled.

Tokio, March 2 (Times).—The railway has been torn up for a distance of two kilometres between Kharbin and Nikolsk.

A document was officially issued on Feb 5 by the Governor of the Amur territory ridiculing Japan as a paltry nation and declaring that it was Russia's heaven-sent duty to crush her as representing the yellow peril and thus to render a service to humanity.

Nagasaki, March 3 (Reuter).—The prize Court at Sasebo has decided the Russian steamers (Mukden, Argun, Michael), and (Rossiya) and the whaling steamers (Alexander) and (Nicolai) are Japanese prizes of war. The decision is subject to appeal within 30 days.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE RED SEA.

The following are Reuter telegrams:—

St. Petersburg, March 3.—Fresh orders have been sent to Admiral Wirenius to keep his squadron in the Red Sea with a view to watching the movements of warships and capturing vessels with contraband of war.

Cairo, March 3.—A resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers on February 12 provided that no belligerent should be permitted to escort prizes through the Canal or into Egyptian ports or waters. It is, therefore, impossible for the Russians to convey home for adjudication any prizes taken in the Red Sea except via the Cape. It is presumed that this resolution contributed to the release of the "Mathilda, Frankby," and "Ettrickdale. The Russian warships at Port Said and Suez have repeatedly overstayed the time limits imposed by Egypt's neutrality regulations, and Government making a protest upon the subject.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The effects of the war between Russia and Japan are already beginning to show themselves in Persia, for I hear, writes a Persian Correspondent of the "Pioneer" that some of the Russian merchants have been instructed to discontinue, for the present, the custom of sending goods to Europe via Bushire. Were these goods carried in English steamers such an order would, of course, be manifestly absurd; but in order to obtain the full drawback allowed by the Russian Government subsidies, it is a "sine qua non" that such goods be carried only in Russian steamers.

There is a rumour of Russian intrigue in Baghdad and Kermanshah, but Russia and the Russians are held in such disfavour by all classes of Persians that it is possible that the minds of the latter may to a certain extent exaggerate the imperfections of the former. It is said that Russian officials in Teheran reported to the Shah's Government that an epidemic of cholera had broken out in Baghdad and Kermanshah and requested that an immediate quarantine be strictly enforced at these towns, the object of the intrigue being the delaying of the collection of customs dues, which are very large at these two towns, beyond the time limit fixed by Treaty, the penalty for such delay being that the Russian Government would have the right to place thirty Russian officials in the Customs Department.

Popular discontent with the Belgian administration is probably greater now than it has ever been before, Persians and Europeans agreeing that they would rather have the old system in the hands of the Persians themselves, than undergo all the petty annoyances caused by the Belgian regime. With regard to the Postal service, a few examples of some of the chief causes of complaint might be of interest.

Although Persia is apparently a party to the Postal Union still no resident in the interior of the country can receive a parcel from Europe until after payment of a "surcharge" or additional impost for carrying the parcel from the port of entry to destination, which charge is equivalent to the ordinary rate for inland parcels post. That is to say, a parcel despatched, say, in London or Paris to a resident, say, in Teheran, which is paid for in Europe at a rate that according to the Postal Guide should carry it straight through to its destination, will only be delivered after payment of an extra heavy charge for carrying it from Bushire to Teheran.

The reason given for this tax by the administration is that the Postal Union only controls to the frontier, and that the various countries may make what rules they each desire for communication with the interior. If such is the case, and I do not doubt it is, Persia is not a great gainer by being a member of the Postal Union, for Persia exports no parcels, or at any rate very few, and imports a large quantity, so that the usual exchange between other countries, viz., that they deliver the parcels and letters of each other is to her disadvantage. Her cause of complaint is that she delivers for other people but has nothing delivered for her—for the very simple reason that she produces nothing to deliver!

A short time ago a notice was issued by the Postal administration saying that in future more than one letter enclosed in an envelope could not be sent under one covering envelope, and that the Post Office authorities reserved to themselves the right (sic) of opening any letter to find out whether the order was being complied with. So far I have not heard of the letters of any European having been subjected to this high-handed treatment, but there certainly are cases, where letters addressed to Persian individuals have been so dealt with. Doubtless a certain amount of discrimination is observed as to whose letter shall be tampered with, but it is difficult at first sight to discover the reason for such a course of procedure; the injustice of which in any shape or form cannot be too strongly condemned.

These are only a few instances among many, which may go to show how far the Belgian administration has fallen short of all that was hoped for it. The administration of customs being under the same Directorate as that of Posts the same confusion may be remarked. From all accounts the methods of levying the duties are ill-organised and worse administered. To release goods from the customs it is necessary to accept the valuation of unqualified officials and then pay what is demanded. Duty on all cloth materials is by weight, whether cotton, flannel, velvet, etc., etc., and is of whatever quality the humour of the custom house official may consider it to be and there is no question of any appeal against their procedure.

In many of the post-offices (where duty may often have to be collected) the weights and scales are of the most primitive description. For weights large stones are employed which may or may not weigh within several pounds of the correct weight, the scales are badly balanced, the pans being a kind of wicker work basket. Of such are the much talked of improvements introduced by the Belgians.

The Jellaul Dowleh, Governor of Yezd, is to arrive in Ispahan on Saturday the 20th instant and H. I. H. the Zil es Sultan with his large party will leave Ispahan for Teheran on Sunday, the 21st instant.

Mr E. G. M. Swifte, the English tutor to the sons of H I H the Zil es Sultan will shortly leave for Europe and it is not his intention to return to Persia his late pupils having now grown up.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," writing on February 29, says:—A gentleman of wide experience in Russian affairs told me to-day that many people among the best educated classes in Russia are confident that, now war has broken out, the students and Socialists are working together to bring about a general uprising. Judging from a letter from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Tagliche Rundschau," there would seem to be no small amount of truth in the theory. According to this authority, want, discontent, and misery rule supreme in all classes of the Russian people. The students, the peasantry, and the artisans have already begun openly to rebel against the existing order of things, and the Minister of the Interior is seriously considering what can be done to appease the peasants, who have begun plundering and burning and murdering right and left.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE CRIPPLES' GALA.

To-night it is the cripples' gala. From all parts of the surrounding slough they come. Children with distorted limbs, children with limbs missing, hunchbacks, children weak of spine, children so malformed that the wonder is a human soul remains within so wry a lodging. From the courts and alleys, from dark cellars and rotting attics they come, hopping into the warmth and light, like frogs emerging from the mire into the sunlight. There is a feast toward to-night. It is only an ordinary fency tea which someone has provided, but Dickens would have wept to see the joy upon those little pain-drawn faces. "Kyke" Is there really kyke? and sambildges, too! Ow! guv'nor," and a little grimy man on one leg and a swinger kisses his crutch in ecstasy. In fifteen minutes there are between forty or fifty of them, all physical wreck before their little lives have fairly begun. Three good fellows go bareheaded out into the streets to whip up the stragglers. In they come and little ones not maimed of body, but simply suffering from a great empty pain inside. In all the world never was such happiness concentrated within four walls as possesses that small multitude during the next half-hour.

NATURE'S NOBILITY.

How one wishes that Mr. Carnegie might be present for five minutes at this sadly happy symposium. One of his library donations would feed this small host of martyrs for a generation. For 3s. 6d. they feed these children, give them a meal of bread and jam, tea and cocoa. Forty or fifty starvelings find that meal a rich banquet. They are Nature's nobility who run this merciful mission. One man does his eight or ten hours of labour in the City, then goes down to his cripples in the evening. His own home is miles away, and his wife and little ones, likely enough, will be fast asleep when he reaches his rest. But he is a jovial rascal, and swears by all the crutches that his evening in the meanest of the Borough's mean streets is the finest tonic he gets all the week. His coadjutor, the good angel of this part of slumdom is everything to many of these children. Do they need clothes, they come to her; heaven knows whence she derives her supply. Do they urgently need washing, she is the one to whom they apply; very desperately hungry between teas to her they cry for food. This is work that appeals to the worldliest. There is more tragedy in one of these squalid homes in the Borough than in the huts of ten million blacks abroad to whom we send our missionaries.

LITTLE TRAGEDIES.

The stories told are almost incredible. They would be believable were they heard in Darkest Africa or if they belonged to a London of a thousand years ago. Does it not seem impossible that you can meet in real life a child—a brave, clever little fellow—who is a stunted dwarf about the size of a capital K, and much that shape, reduced to that condition through the bestial savagery of his own father? The fiend had picked the child up by the ears and swung him in that manner until his poor spine gave out. Another lacks a limb. It has been carved away, section after section. The boy's drunken mother had dropped him, smashing the limb. Here is a child, one of a family living in a swampy cellar; that bright lad is the son of one of the greatest cut-throats in the locality. And there are stories of scenes in other homes of which these poor creatures are witnesses of which decency forbids the repitition. London need not cry "Shame!" on the Potteries.

AMOUR PROPRE.

There is a Freemasonry among the cripples. The able-bodied guest, so superior in ordinary circumstances, is tolerated on this occasion by the feeble favoured ones. A rather disconcerting sequel attends. One boy, a bad case phisically, has come very carefully dressed. A poor, fond mother tries to crowd into the day a twentyfifth hour to keep her little cripple tidy. At the time of departure his hat and coat are gone. One of the able-bodied girls had gone out with something under her shawl, too bulky to be all secreted cake. "Run, my dear, to Betty So-and-so's," says the good fairy of the Lighthouse. "In picking up her shawl perhaps she got hold of something else by mistake." The boy swings off on his stumpy crutch and presently returns holding up the coat in triumph. Yes, the "accident" had happened. The boy looks round at the patrons who are saying farewell to the little guests. His "amour propre" is deeply wounded. Half in tears he says to the angel "Mrs.——, mum it ain't one o' hus as did it. She ain't a cripple. She's on'y a Sunday School."

A NOTABLE WOMAN.

Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jahan Begum of Bopal, of whose travels and doings we are hearing a good deal just now, is one of the most remarkable women in India. She rules nearly a million subjects, spread over an area of nearly seven thousand square miles; maintains a force of nearly a thousand cavalry, twice as many infantry, and seventy guns. Bhopal is remarkable from the fact that it not infrequently produces women who make better rulers than the men. This has happened several times since the reign of the famous Dost Muhammad Khan, founder of the Bhopal dynasty.

PRETTY WIT.

Him the Bishop exported to confession. Other prelates were similarly engaged with Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Grey. Meantime Markham, another of the conspirators, had been placed upon the scaffold, and was about to bow his head to the axe, when the sheriff was called away by a Scotch hireling, and the prisoner left to contemplate the axe for an hour. Then he was left away and told to prepare for death at the end of a further two hours. Grey's turn was next. He prayed half an hour before the block, then raised himself to die—and was led away; the King sending word that the order of execution had been changed. So forth came Cobham, and, having made his last declaration, prepared to take farewell of the world, when the Sheriff stayed the execution, and brought forth Markham and Grey, all three thinking that the other two had been executed. They were told, after having suffered the agony of all but death itself, that their lives would be spared. Raleigh's exprience was similar. That was how they used to make death sentences act as a deterrent in the good old days. There would be danger for those who tried a repetition to-day.

WAR'S TARIFF.

The Czar has decorated Prince Kuropatkin before he starts for the war, and a Te Deum has been sung in celebration of the victory which was not clearly a victory. What will be the scale of rewards for positive triumphs? The Chinese worked to scale in their war with Japan and in the Boxer rising were very definite in their method of apportioning rewards. The great prize in the latter matter was the capture of a foreign devil's head. One head of a foreigner realised as big a reward as six guns. The scale drawn up at the Shanghai Arsenal provided rewards in taels as follows:—Japanese spy, 100; Chinese traitor captured, 50, Japanese spy captured upon information, 50; Chinese spy captured upon information 50; capture of a Japanese warship, 100,000, Japanese warship damaged, 8,000, steam launch, 500, Japanese killed in battle, 500, Japanese killed in an attack on the arsenal, 50.

EASTERN AMAZONS.

Neither side will have in the present war the horrible experience which attended the advance of the Allies into China. There women were enrolled as Boxers. And pretty bloodthirsty creatures they seem to have been. Among the many documents found when the Allies broke into the Forbidden City was one relating to payments to the Female Boxer Society. One receipt was for money paid by the Viceroy to one of the estimable members of the confederate community, an old medicine woman or witch as she would be regarded as being who lived in a junk on the river. Her reward was fifty taels for the head of a foreigner which she had secured and laid at the feet of the Viceroy. What a picture the idea suggests.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE,
V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st March.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-quarters.

2. The Examination for Proficiency Certificates will take place about the 30th instant, and the Class will meet at Head-quarters for instruction every Monday evening at 6 p. m.

3. The "Highland Challenge Cup" presented by C E Phillimore Esq. will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant at 6-45 a.m.

Conditions—Open only to adult members with less than 5 years service. (Cadet service not to count).
Distance—200 and 500 yards.
Position—200 yards standing, 500 yards any military.
Number of Shots seven and one sighting shot at each distance.

4. A List of the Commandant's Prizes are with the Officers Commanding Companies and may also be seen at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st March.

1. There will be Class Firing at Coorla daily. Members who have not fired their Class are requested to do so, at once. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50 and 6-5 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

2. The E E Company will Parade as follows;—Tuesday and Thursday for Oyster Rock, for Technical Instruction, Launch leaves Apollo Bunder a 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Blondlot, the discoverer of the N-rays, describes in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris new experiments in photographing the action of these rays on a small electric spark. The rays do not impress a photographic plate themselves, but they enhance the brightness of a small electric spark or other source of light and the photograph of this reveals the presence and action of the rays. A small electric spark is the best source, because it is very actinic, and may be kept as long as necessary at the same intensity. A small induction coil serves to produce the spark between platinum-iridium points polished and provided with a micrometer to measure the length of spark. A screen of ground glass, on which the light of the spark forms a bright spot, is interposed between the spark and the photographic plate. When by adjusting the spark gap and induction coil, a very feeble spark is got, the N-rays brighten it, and also the spot of light on the ground glass. Professor Blondlot has taken about forty photographs of the kind with N.rays from a Nernst lamp, compressed wood, tempered steel, &c. The image or impression made by the spark on the sensitive plate is decidedly darker when the N-rays act upon it. Two of his photographs with N-rays from a Crookes tube show that in this case the rays are polarised.

Helmholtz asked the question. Are there in the ear different parts which are set in vibration by sounds of different pitch and give the sensation of such sounds? M. Marage from a study of partially deaf persons has arrived at the conclusion that the drum, or tympanum, of the ear and the chain of little bones in a good state transmit all vibrations with their proper qualities; when in a bad state they transmit the vibrations in their proper forms, but modify their pitch and intensity.

M. Jegou has found that a Leclanche cell, or battery becomes a magazine of N-rays if the circuit is closed for some time by a short piece of wire. The rays are apparently stored up in the solution of ammonia in the cell just as they are stored in salt water.

MM. Mond and Wildermann have improved the cylinder chronograph so as to measure with great percision one-tenth second. The apparatus was described in a paper to the Academie des Sciences Paris and is adapted for use with anemometers, pluviometers, tachymeters, &c.

According to M. Marcellin Boule, the deepest skeletons found in the "Grotte des Enfants," near Mentone, namely, those of negroid aspect now in the possession of the Prince of Monaco, really belong to the same age as the bones of hyenas, bears, lions, beavers, and rhinoceroses found beside them. In other words, the human remains date from a period very far back in Quaternary times, when the South of Europe was much warmer than it is now.

M. Phisalix, the well-known investigator of snake poisons, has submitted the venom of the viper to the action of radium, and found it weakened in its action on animals. A guinea-pig inoculated with the venom after it had been under the radium emanations for 58 hours, was unaffected by it. The effect of the radium is evidently proportional to the strength of the emanations, and the length of exposure to them,

A curious case of plants forced by fire occurred in September last at Chaussee-sur-Marne, in near Chalons, France. Some pear and apple trees in an orchard were partly scorched by the fire, and the untouched branches a few weeks later, that is to say, about the end of September, burst into a second blossoming as thick as in spring time. Some lilacs and plum trees, after being scorched also flowered again.

It should be noted that the fire only lasted four hours, and that all the species forced by it have their buds formed in August. This chance observation of the action of fire on plants ought to be followed up by horticulturists, as it might lead to a new method of forcing flowers and fruit. Fire might be more easily applied than ether and chloro form, already used for the purpose.

Professor Markwald has discovered a new radio-active substance in pitchblende. He calls it radio-tellurium, because it seems associated with tellurium. It occurs in very small quantity in the pitchblende.

A waterproof electric motor has been installed in the premises of Messrs. Marshall, Field, and Co., Chicago. It is so waterproof that it can act under water, and it is designed for driving fire engines.

A surgical hospital car for railways has been constructed in Russia, and will probably go to the seat of war. It is a huge waggon, or van, containing a consulting room, operating theatre, dispensary, a chamber for the surgeon, and another for the staff, &c. The car is lit by acetylene, and lined with linoleum. The floor of the oprating theatre is of terra cotta. It is proposed to join it to trains carrying wounded.

The snipe fish, or bellows fish, which occurs in the Mediterranean, and has occasionally found its way to the South Coast of England, has been discovered on the coast of Florida, United States, by the steamer Fish Hawk. The specimens were taken in the Gulf Stream off Key West, at depths of about 100 fathoms. In 1857 a specimen was also found at Princetown, Massachusetts U. S.

The Bulletin of the Colorado College Museum for December last describes a new india-rubber plant, the Pieradenia odorata utilis, belonging to the order compositæ, and plentiful near Buena Vista, Colorado. U. S. The roots contain from 5 to 12 per cent of rubber. The crowns of the plant contain about the same proportion. The less permanent part such as leaves and seeds, have little or none of it,

Next to China the country producing most tea is Japan. According to the "Revue Scientifique" the tea gardens are in the north of Formosa, the island taken from the Chinese.

Fish manure is largely employed in Japan. It is made from the remnants of dried fish, especially herring-bones and sardines dried in the sun. Fish from which oil has been extracted by boiling are also made into fish manure, which is chiefly employed in the cultivation of rice and wheat. Sardine manure is good for indigo, according to the "Revue des Cultures Colonials" and herring manure for oranges, Trials made of the fish manure of Japan by Californian fruit-growers have led to its export from Japan to California.

According to M. Coutourier the best manures for tobacco are those containing nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid. Potash manures are above all good for the leaves, and phosphates for the stems. silicate of potash, wood ashes, nitrate of potash, and carbonate of potash are the best potash fertilisers in the order of merit given. Nitrate of soda gives the best results, sulphate of ammonia, and dry blood are also recommended, but, according to the "Journal Officiel de Madagascar" for December last, a just medium has to be observed in using these manures.

The Chinese maintain that paper was manufactured in China over 1,000 B.C., and Dr. Sven Hedin found specimens of Chinese writing on paper in the buried city of the Gobi desert, which, according to Dr. Himly, date back 1,650 years.

Coal has been found in Siberia so that on part of the Trans-Siberian Railway, namely between Irkutask and Tiheliabinsk, the locomotives burn coal instead of wood. Most of the coal is from Shudschenka, in the government of Tomsk, and Tscheremchow, in the government of Irkutsk. The first is the better and yields good coke cointaining only 7 to 11 per cent. of ashes, while the latter contains 20 per cent, of ashes,

If the act of spitting were no more than an offence against good manners, says the "Sanitary Record" its sheer nastiness should bring it under the code of laws dealing with indecency, but when we know that it constitutes a positive peril to the community, nothing short of strenuous laws, strenuously enforced will meet the case. Mere ignorance in these days of compulsory education is not enough to plead in extenuation, and where it is due to want of thought or indifference the punishment meted out should be in proportion to the gravity of the offence. In these days of Leagues—some sentimental, and others mere pegs on which to hang the fads of notoriety seekers—there is surely room for a combination of intelligent men to advocate effective means of defence against an evil which is admittedly insanitary and a public danger, and which is recognised as such not only by the medical profession as a whole, but by all inteligent men who have given the subject careful study."

An old portrait of the great painter Meissonier, which is of considerable interest, has just been presented to the French Military Museum at Paris. As is well known, he accompanied Napoleon III.'s army during the Italian campaign. He then assumed a remarkable and picturesque uniform of his own invention, of which the photograph in question preserves the details. It included high boots, velvet breeches, a tunic with velvet trimmings; the white collar of his soft shirt, around which was a flowing black tie, was thrown wide open. On his head was a monumental "kepi" decorated, like the tunic, with velvet. To set the finishing touch to his costume, wich bore some slight resemblance to that of the etat-major, he smoked at all hours an enormous pipe.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

These great State functions brought him into close relationship with the Court. The Office of Works as a department naturally comes into contact with the Sovereign, for it has the care and supervision of many of the Royal palaces On many occasions Lord Esher was able to prove to Queen Victoria that business can be transacted with tact and charm of manner, and during the closing years of the Queen's life he came to enjoy a large measure of her confidence and esteem. The feeling Lord Esher conceived for the Queen resembled the romantic devotion of the Elizabethan period more than anything we are accustomed to in the present more prosaic age. With the death of the Queen, who had frequently made friendly visits to Orchardlea while driving through Windsor Forest, Lord Esher felt that the romance had vanished from his public work. After the funeral at Windsor he determined to resign his post.

When Lord Esher was named as one of the Royal Commissioners, to inquire into the conduct of the war, all who knew the man were well aware that the inquiry would be an exceedingly searching one. The outcry against the exclusion of reporters that was raised when the Commission first began its sittings was not justified. The Commissioners meant business, as was apparent when their report was published, and the only way to get at the real opinion of witnesses was to guarantee the secrecy of their evidence. To the report Lord Esher appended his well-known note, in which he summed up his reasons for the proposal that the admintration of the Army should be modelled on that the Navy. Amid all the criticism that the publication of the report evoked Lord Esher's proposal alone held the field as a practical measure of reform. Then came the reconstruction of the Cabinet in the autumn of last year. For some time it seemed as if Lord Esher would be induced to go to the War Office and so have the opportunity of carrying out his own suggestions. During those anxious days at Balmoral the nation waited for the decision of two men, Lord Milner and Lord Esher, both of whom in earlier years had been closely "connected with the "Pall Mall Gazette. They both declined the offer of office, Lord Esher preferring not to be entangled in the mesh of politics. Since he was Liberal member for Falmouth he has owed allegiance to neither political party. The conflict and clash of party warfare has no attraction for him, as it has for some men. He prefers to work unobtrusively behind the scenes, where he can have full scope for the exercise of his undoubted gifts in the tactful management of men. His refusal of Cabinet office has been amply justified, for he has been able to carry through the reforms he advocated without being compelled to identify them with any one party. His appointment as Chairman of the Commission of three selected to reorganize the War Office was due to the determination of the King that the present opportunity for reform should not be missed. The rapidity with which the report was drawn up, and the drastic nature of its recommendations, are a proof of the thorough spirit in which Lord Esher has accepted the task entrusted to him. The difficult and trying work of carrying out the recommendations still remains to be accomplished. It is, however, a task for which Lord Esher has peculiar aptitude, and for which he has had both experience and training. His friends have no doubt as to his success.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kincraig, 2182 tons, Captain W Gibb, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 1457 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Goritia, 1924 tons, Captain C B Bretfild, sailed on Saturday for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Dott, 630 tons, Captain Gjemre, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, 3rd March, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3438 tons Captain H J Fenwick, arrived in harbour on, Saturday from Calcutta, 18th February, via coast ports, with a cargo of coal and general and 12 deck passengers.

THE following Saloon passengers arrived from Trieste, &c. on the 20th instant by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator:—Mr H Iclitschka' Mr H de Ascher, H H the Prince of Orleans, Mr Fett, Mr Faleuk, Miss Toussaint and sister, Rev Andrews, Miss Fryer, Major Y T Wilmot and Mr Evans and daughter.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Capt R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Byrne, Lieu Narwabull Mr and Mrs Jones Mrs Mackenjie Col and Mrs Mc Conagney, Mrs Royal Mrs Batligan and chield Mrs Cumming, Miss MB Conaghy Captain Hodg Kinson Mr Sanday, Mr Reoder Mr and Mrs Norman Scott Miss Cuditt Mr Hughes Mr Boyd and 118 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, Mar 17
	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta, Feb 18
	Dott s	Gjemre	Bangkok, Mar 3
20	Nairung s	Morgan	Calcutta, Feb 16
	Imperator s	Moska	Trieste, March 3
	Cowrie s	McDowell	Batoum, Feb 21
	Warora s	Forbes	Calcutta, Feb 20
	R I M S Canning.	Wilson	Karachi, Mar 18

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Macedonia s	Angus	London
	Goritia s	Breifeld	Trieste
	Chupra s	Kilpatrick	Rangoon
20	Kincraig s	Gibb	Antwerp

The following vessels began to load on Saturday —;

Steamer Caledonia, for London.
" Montenegro, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Macintyre, arrived in Suez, afternoon of the 18th instant,

The Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Ville de la Ciotat. left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday 19th instant at 9 p.m. and she is expected here on Tuesday 22nd inst at 1 p.m,

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.
Scindia s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 113 bales wool R Rughnathdas; 135 bales wool H A M Oosman; 9 bales wool and 22 bales goat hair J Janmahomed; 200 cwt tallow M Mahomed and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—500 cwt myrabollams A Mahadeo.

FOR HAMBURG.

Aberlour s—2001 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschock and Co; 1000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kincraig s—1497 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Bodlewell s—70 bales cotton waste, 60 bales hemp and 100 bales cotton K Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Keon s—750 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2500 cwt linseed Societa Colonial Italiana.
Isleworth s—1004 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—3835 bales cotten Tata and Co; 590 bales cotton J A Begtle and Co; 2000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 700 bales cotton M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—10 cwt olibanum D Jatulal; 10 cases opium P and O S N Co; 37 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—1464 bars silver The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 40 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Jacobabad and a brisk rise at Bombay, Belgaum and Bellary, pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is now about normal everywhere except in the Indus Valley.

Winds are variable and fresh to light

Temperature does not vary much from normal. The maximum varied from 103° at Cuddaph to 77° at Jask and the minimum from 79° at Mangalore and Calicut to 54° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is generally fine, but the brisk fall of pressure at Jacobabad indicates the probable existence of a small depression in the North-West.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time

For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scald and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectually, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney: Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "The Cuticura Skin Book."

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS
THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable."
Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médécine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS THE ORIGINAL

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers.* Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.
HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

GETTING QUICK RESULTS

Pleurisy is a disease not to be trifled with. Instantly apply Little's Oriental Balm, if you feel the slightest tightening or inflammation of the chest—and you may save a long, dangerous and painful illness—or even your life.

Little's Oriental Balm gets right into your pores and carries its soothing, magical influence to the very seat of the disturbance. It's like pouring oil on an angry, turbulent sea. It does the work quietly—but it gets there.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

LAZY LIVER

is what our American cousins call the dread disease that is so prevalent in this country. Not only is the organ itself "lazy"—it lends its miserable owner somewhat of the same characteristics. He feels listless and heavy, without ambition, melancholy; has a coated tongue; and a dozen other unmistakable symptoms reveal his debilitated condition. There's prompt relief, pleasantly and safely, in a bottle of Nature's Herbal Extract. Get it now, and thank us later for this good advice.

Sold at Annas 12 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURE'S REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at as 12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

WE SEND ON APPROVAL
and guarantee safe delivery
Highest grade Cycles fully warranted.
Latest Models £2.10 to £5.5.0
Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes.
CARRIAGE PAID to any port
Motor Cars and Motocycles
Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices.
Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 326 G
CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

A perfect complexion
depends on delicacy of skin, which is conferred by
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS & AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1878.
FACTORY IN BIENNE (SWITZERLAND).
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.)
"USEFUL, INTERESTING, AND INSTRUCTIVE."

THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO.'S WATCHES.

IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average, and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for Flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz., with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Brequet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing, for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

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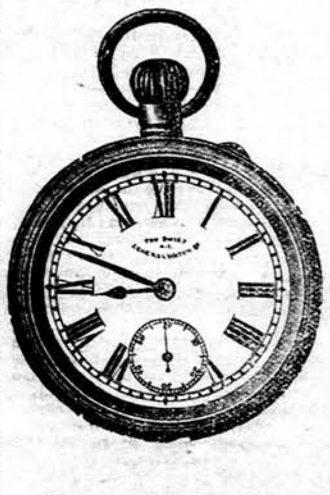

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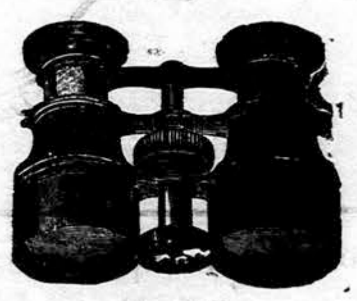

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See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Autimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

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SCIENIFIC NOVELTIES.

Electric Pocket Lamps complete with Batteries	...	Rs.	5 to 10
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ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

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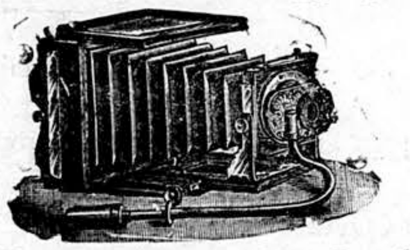

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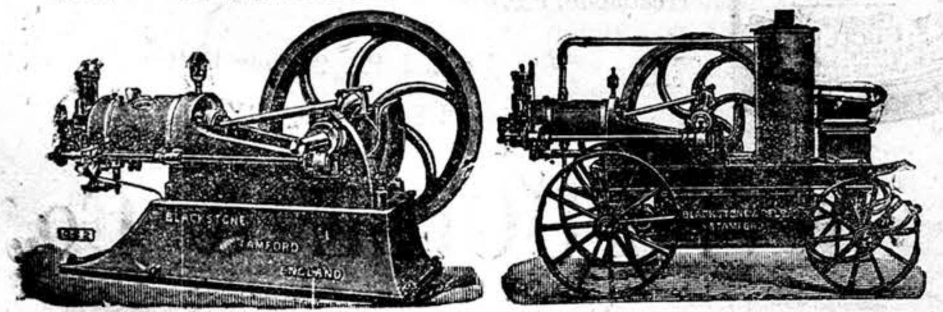

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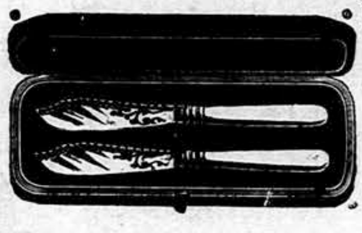

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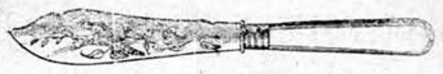
Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



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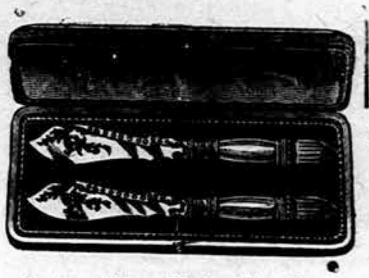

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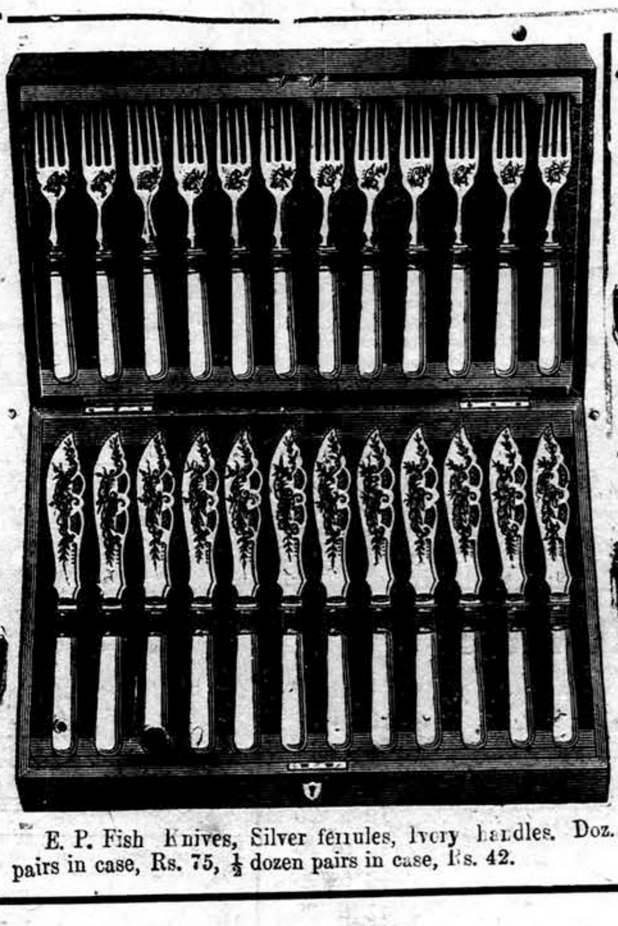

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 88, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, [illegible] CALCUTTA. Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.